

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN - 8 1950

WESTERN UNION

52276

WU 002 NL PD

TDHE MALVERNE NY JUN 7 1950

J EDGAR HOOVER

FBI

URGE FULLER INVESTIGATION (SENATOR MCCARTHY HIMSELF BUT

BELIEVE HIM RIGHT

JOSEPH F. O'DOWD

705A JUN 8..

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

no ack - reg 6-8-50

Joseph A.

Stanley
Henrich

RECORDED - 50

INDEXED - 50

62-76722-X

94-37707-24

5 JUN 28 1950

F406

(NR)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont
 FROM : F. J. Baumgardner
 SUBJECT: SENATOR McCARTHY
 MISCELLANEOUS

DATE: July 18, 1950

PURPOSE

The purpose of this memorandum is to report some information conveyed to Special Agent W. C. Sullivan by [redacted] Bureau contact.

DETAILS

[redacted] advised that during the past few weeks she has been associating with the wives of the cabinet officers. One of the main subjects of conversation among these wives pertains to the charges made by Senator McCarthy against the State Department. [redacted] says that without exception all the wives of the cabinet officers are loud and bitter in their condemnation of Senator McCarthy and ardent in their support of Secretary of State Acheson. She said that [redacted] is particularly vehement in her condemnation of Senator McCarthy and quotes her husband in support of her attitude. It is [redacted] opinion that all the wives reflect the thinking of their husbands.

ACTION

This memorandum is for your information.

WCS:jgh

Tolson ✓
 Ladd ✓
 Clegg ✓
 Glavin ✓
 Nichols ✓
 Rosen ✓
 Tracy ✓
 Harbo ✓
 Mohr ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Nease ✓
 Gandy ✓

b6
 b7c

67
 67
 67

DRF

62-965-4-X1

RECORDED - 113

INDEXED - 113

12

38
 AUG 9 1950

W.C.S.

July 18, 1950

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Nichols

Ed Nellor of the Cowles publication told me yesterday that he had heard a story to the effect that the Attorney General had asked the Bureau to assign an Agent to the White House; that the Agent was sent over to the White House and was immediately given an assignment of going out to Wisconsin to check on Senator McCarthy's income tax. He wondered if we had an agent by the name of Mohr. I asked him he he knew the spelling. He thought it was Mohr. I told him that we had an official by the name of J. P. Mohr, but that Mr. Mohr has not been assigned to the White House and for him to promptly scotch any such ridiculous statements.

LBN:MP

DIRECTOR'S NOTATION "It is an absolute lie &
should definitely be nailed. H."

NOT RECORDED
84 JUL 21 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

DATE: Sept. 30, 1950

Tolson ✓
Ladd ✓
Clegg ✓
Glavin ✓
Nichols ✓
Rosen ✓
Tracy ✓
Harbo ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Nease ✓
Gandy ✓

Peyton Ford told me on Friday evening that he wanted to call the Director but didn't get back, to inquire if Senator McCarthy had been in touch with the Bureau prior to making his statement to the press that the FBI had investigated several Taft-Hartley Act cases and referred them to Peyton Ford who was sitting on them.

Ford stated this was one case he has really tried to work up prosecutions on and he has been following the Criminal Division on it. He wondered if I would check to see if McCarthy had been in touch with the Bureau.

I told him I was certain he had not because otherwise we would have called it to the attention of the Department. He asked if I wouldn't check and let him know.

LBN:FML

CC - Mr. Ladd

INDEXED - 83

RECORDED - 83

62-96332-X2

171-377-25

OCT 9 1950

The incidence of this inquiry surpasses all previous. He should be told present such inquiry - that certainly if McCarthy or anyone else contacted me I would have promptly advised the A.G. I received his instructions before I would have even given the type of day in a matter like this. I am neither stupid nor disloyal.

OCT 31 1950

U-14
 Tolson ☒
 Ladd ☒
 Clegg ☐
 Glavin ☐
 Nichols ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tracy ☐
 Harbo ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Nease ☐
 Gandy ☐
[Handwritten signatures]

UE Officers Accused By McCarthy of Filing False Non-Red Oaths

By the Associated Press

Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin, yesterday accused officers of the independent United Electrical Workers Union of filing false non-Communist affidavits under the Taft-Hartley law.

Senator McCarthy also charged that Peyton Ford, assistant to the Attorney General, has FBI proof the affidavits are false but has ignored it under orders from the Truman administration.

The UE union was expelled from the CIO last November on the ground it was a Communist-dominated organization.

Senator McCarthy's attack on the union and the Justice Department is contained in an appendix edition of the Congressional Record published yesterday.

Reminds of Heavy Penalties.

Noting that the UE still is the recognized bargaining agent for a number of General Electric Co. plants engaged in defense production, Senator McCarthy said:

"In this connection I call attention to the fact that the Taft-Hartley Act provides that unless the union heads file a non-Communist affidavit, the union shall not be recognized as the bargaining agent. It also provides heavy penalties for those who file false affidavits—penalties in the form of fines and jail sentences.

"The question which the American people are entitled to have answered at this time is: 'Why has not the Justice Department started prosecution on these false affidavits?'"

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation has furnished the complete and detailed evidence to the Justice Department, but Mr. Peyton Ford, the assistant to the Attorney General, who received all of this proof, has under administration direction turned a deaf ear and buried the information in the files."

Sees Threat to Security.

Senator McCarthy said that amounts to "extremely dangerous playing with our national security for the purpose of getting some additional left-wing votes."

The Wisconsin Senator, who has accused the administration of harboring Communists and Red sympathizers in the Government, did not name the UE officials he accused of filing false affidavits.

Senator McCarthy declared, however, that seven UE officials recently were cited for contempt of Congress "for refusing to say, under oath, whether or not they are Communists." He added:

"Among the seven were the two undisputed bosses of the UE, James Matles, who holds the position of UE director for the organization, and Julius Einspahr, who is UE general secretary-treasurer."

*Memo Tolson
 9-30-50
 LHM*

Page

Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star 22
 N.Y. Mirror _____
 N. Y. Compass _____

[Handwritten marks] X2

ENCLOSURE

Date: _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

DATE: Oct. 2, 1950

Tolson ☒

Ladd ☒

Clegg ☒

Glavin ☒

Nichols ☒

Rosen ☒

Tracy ☒

Harbo ☒

Belmont ☒

Mohr ☒

Tele. Room ☒

Nease ☒

Gandy ☒

With reference to Peyton Ford's request on Friday evening as to whether Senator McCarthy had been in touch with the Bureau prior to making his statement to the press that the FBI had investigated several Taft-Hartley Act cases and referred them to Peyton Ford, I told Ford that I checked around and had not located any information along the lines of his inquiry; that checking I had asked the Director about the matter and that the Director resented very much the inquiry; that certainly if McCarthy or anyone else had talked to the Director he would have promptly advised the Attorney General and would have been guided by his instructions as he has done time and time again as the Director is neither stupid nor disloyal.

Ford stated that he, of course, knew this but he thought maybe McCarthy might have called and we could have very easily have said the matter had been referred to the Department which was a very logical thing to have said. It was very obvious Ford was taken aback by this and then commented that he thought McCarthy got his information from [redacted]

LBN:LH

RECORDED - 83

INDEXED - 83

OCT 9 1950

This statement should not have been made. We will now quote us to that effect.

Baumgardner

COPIES

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

DATE: October 3, 1950

✓
Tolson ✓
Ladd ✓
Clegg ✓
Glavin ✓
Nichols ✓
Rosen ✓
Tracy ✓
Harbo ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Nease ✓
Gandy ✓

With reference to my conversation with Peyton Ford, while I stated "I told Ford that I checked around and had not located any information along the lines of his inquiry," I should have been more explicit and said that I had checked and had found no indication of Senator McCarthy's having been in touch with the Bureau. This was what I did tell him. I did not go into the matter of the substantive investigations of the Taft-Hartley Act cases; I made no reference to the memorandum sent to the Department from the Bureau, and in fact, I did not tell anything to Ford in my statement which was not conveyed to him in the Director's reaction to the Ford inquiry.

LBN:LH

INDEXED - 83
RECORDED - 83

OCT 9 1950

62-71356-X4

194-377-10

62-96-37-X5

INDEXED - 79

~~94-377-2-25~~

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and original

Reviewed

Classified by 5886 4/18/78
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

NOT RECORDED

75 MAR 21 1951

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

OCT 9 1951

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DDO)
DATE: 2-21-80 DRK/web

SECRET

copy;hw

JAN 1951

MR. TOLSON

L. B. NICHOLS

Joseph

David Karr called and while discussing other matters he volunteered information that Senator McCarthy was circulating the story that he received \$25,000 from [redacted] for allegedly having Drew Pearson lay off the late Secretary Forrestal. b6 b7C

He stated he checked into the background of this and ascertained that [redacted] was a very close friend of the late Secretary Forrestal and retained [redacted] to do some work for him. When Pearson and Winchell started smearing Forrestal, [redacted] asked [redacted] if something couldn't be done to come to the defense of Forrestal. [redacted] informed [redacted] that he could buy Winchell and Pearson off for \$50,000 whereupon [redacted] gave [redacted] \$50,000 and is telling people that [redacted] paid \$25,000 to Pearson and \$25,000 to Winchell. After a lapse of several weeks and Winchell and Pearson continued to lambaste Forrestal, he called [redacted] in and [redacted] stated that he gave \$25,000 to Dave Karr and \$25,000 to Ernest Cuneo

He further stated that he has ascertained that about 10 days or two weeks ago Professor Leo Szillard, the famous Atomic Scientist, had breakfast with [redacted] who offered him \$50,000 to write a series of articles on Atomic Energy. The Professor related this incident to a New York lawyer, Sidney Davis, who in turn related the story to Karr.

LBW:gs

62-96332 ✓

94-39708 ✓

NOT RECORDED

47 JAN 23 1951

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62 FEB 7 1951

62-96332-87

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62-96...-X6

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INDEXED - 79

NOT RECORDED

75 MAR 21 1951

Reviewed

Classified by

5886

EX-110

4/18/78

Exempt from GDS, Category

1, 2, 3

Indefinite

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 71

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

b6
b7C

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE:

FROM : D. M. Ladd

June 12, 1951

SUBJECT: Information furnished to
Senator McCarthy by [redacted]

Tolson	
Ladd	
Clegg	
Glavin	
Nichols	
Rosen	
Tracy	
Harbo	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Nease	
Gandy	

Senator Joseph McCarthy called me today and referred to [redacted] who, you will recall, was established to be unreliable and whom the Senator was using a number of months ago in an effort to obtain some alleged Communist documents from Cuba and Mexico.

Senator McCarthy stated he had a recollection that [redacted] had furnished information indicating that Agnes Smedley was going to be killed. He stated Don Surine had the same recollection, and they thought this information might have been incorporated in some of the material which was furnished to Special Agent Frank Duane of the Washington Field Office. Senator McCarthy stated the purpose of his call was to ask whether we could check the files to determine whether Surine had turned over any such information to the Bureau and the date, in order that it could be established whether the information was obtained from [redacted] before or after Agnes Smedley died.

Special Agent Duane of the Washington Field Office states he does not recall ever receiving any such information, and there is no record of any such information in the files of the Washington Field Office. However, the Bureau files are being checked to see if any such information was received in connection with the miscellaneous material which was turned over to the Bureau by Senator McCarthy's office. You will be advised.

DML:CSH

RECORDED - 156

INDEXED - 156

EX. - 50

JUN 28 1951

62-96332-X7

11-37708-58

6/13/51
memo directed
A.H.
[Signature]

102 JUL 28 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: June 13, 1951

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: SENATOR JOSEPH McCARTHY'S
TALK BEFORE CONGRESS, JUNE 14, 1951

Tolson	
Ladd	
Clegg	
Glavin	
Nichols	
Rosen	
Tracy	
Harbo	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Nease	
Gandy	

Mr. Reynolds' called at the office of Mr. Felix Larkin, General Counselor of the Office of the Secretary of Defense on June 13, 1951 at the request of Mr. Larkin. Mr. Larkin indicated that he had received a copy of a letter addressed to all Senators and Congressmen by Senator McCarthy, which letter indicated that Senator McCarthy was going to make a talk before Congress on June 14, 1951 which would expose certain traitorous acts on the part of Secretary of Defense Marshall. The letter indicated that this speech would be documented. Mr. Larkin advised Mr. Reynolds that it was his job as General Counselor for the Secretary of Defense to take all the necessary steps to protect Secretary Marshall. He stated that he had a group of assistants reviewing all of the books which have been written about the various international conferences in which Secretary Marshall has participated in order to extract all references, both favorable and unfavorable, to the Secretary. Mr. Larkin further advised that he had heard a rumor that former Special Agent Suriene had access through a contact in ONI in New York City to certain Bureau loyalty reports. Mr. Larkin further stated that he had heard a rumor that a Captain Bundy (phonetic) had been acting as a "legman" for certain Republican Congressmen and Senators.

Mr. Larkin told Reynolds that his purpose in requesting to discuss this matter with Reynolds was primarily to acquaint the Bureau with this situation and to perfect arrangements whereby if any information is needed in the Bureau files it can be procured expeditiously by Mr. Larkin. He stated that such an arrangement had been perfected in the Anna Rosenberg case. Mr. Larkin stated that if it had not been for the fine cooperation afforded to the Secretary of Defense and himself as the Secretary's Counselor by Mr. Hoover in the Rosenberg case, he believes a very great injustice would have been done to Mrs. Rosenberg. Mr. Larkin also requested Mr. Reynolds to bring to the attention of the Bureau the interest of the Secretary of Defense in this matter so that if the Bureau procures any information in this matter it would properly be brought to the attention of the Secretary of Defense.

RWR:cem

RECORDED - 51

JUN 27 1951

JUL 9 1951

EX-11

Mr. Larkin stated it would be of interest to him to know if Suriene has a contact in ONI in New York City.

Mr. Reynolds assured Mr. Larkin of the Bureau's desire to cooperate in matters of mutual interest. He advised Mr. Larkin that the Bureau was, of course, in no position to procure any information as to what Senator McCarthy might have to say on June 14. Mr. Larkin stated that he appreciated the fact and would attempt to procure information of this nature through his own sources of information. Mr. Reynolds pointed out to Mr. Larkin that the Bureau was not in a position to approach the Office of Naval Intelligence to ascertain if Suriene had a contact in the New York Office of ONI through whom he might obtain information regarding Bureau investigations. Mr. Larkin stated that he realized that this could well create embarrassment and he could approach Naval Intelligence himself to run down this information. He stated that if he procures more information regarding the identify of Captain Bundy (phonetic), previously mentioned, that he would request the Bureau for a name check.

ACTION:

There is no action necessary in this matter at this time and it is being submitted for your information. It is also being submitted to acquaint you with the concern of the Secretary of Defense regarding the talk of Senator McCarthy and to anticipate expeditious requests for information from Mr. Larkin in this matter.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: August 7, 1951

FROM : W. R. GLAVIN

SUBJECT: THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

In scanning the Congressional Record for Monday, August 6, 1951, it is noted that Senator Benton introduced a resolution calling for the expulsion of Senator McCarthy from the United States Senate. On pages 9709-11, Senator Benton has inserted in the Record excerpts from the report of the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections to the Committee on Rules and Administration concerning the Maryland Senatorial Election of 1950. Considerable comment is made concerning the separation of Donald A. Surine from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The complete article is attached for your information. *ca.*

ENCL

Attachment
WRG:mch

G. I. R. - 9 RECORDED - 18
INDEXED - 18

AUG 21 1951

CRIME REC.

PERS. FILES

OCT 2 1951

173



62-96332-X9

ENCLOSURE

tempt. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that, in the event the civil functions bill is ready for action, the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar], be permitted to submit the report on it during the recess of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. Does the Senator from Oklahoma include the possibility of a motion being made by the committee to suspend the rules, in the event of legislation being proposed to the appropriation bill? Such a motion, if made, would be required to lie over for 1 day.

Mr. KERR. I include that in the request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the distinguished acting majority leader yield for a moment?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I understood the Senator from Oklahoma to say that, if the civil-functions appropriations bill were ready by Thursday, it would be the order of business on that day. Am I correct in my understanding?

Mr. KERR. It would be made the order of business, following the call of the calendar, and following action upon the two motions made by the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. Cain], to reconsider the resolutions citing certain persons for contempt.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the acting majority leader mean that the civil-functions bill will merely be made the unfinished business, following the call of the calendar and disposition of the two motions, and that it will then go over until Friday for debate, or does the acting majority leader intend actually to take up the civil-functions bill on Thursday afternoon?

Mr. KERR. It will depend upon the time element.

Mr. WHERRY. But it is the intention to proceed with it on Thursday afternoon, and Senators are so notified. Am I correct?

Mr. KERR. If the bill is available, and if the time permits.

Mr. WHERRY. If I may ask the distinguished acting majority leader another question, is it the purpose to call the consent calendar from the beginning, or to call it from where it was concluded on the last previous call?

Mr. KERR. It is intended to call it, beginning at the point where the last call was concluded.

Mr. WHERRY. Is the Senator asking that we proceed to the call of the calendar now?

Mr. KERR. No.

Mr. WHERRY. Or will that be done next Thursday?

Mr. KERR. That will be done next Thursday.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act

which, if enacted, will require all lobbying organizations or individuals to submit in their quarterly report the names and amount contributed each quarter of all contributors of \$50 or more.

I am doing this because I feel that the present requirement of revealing the source of contributions larger than \$500 merely invites evasion. Some organizations refuse to accept any contributions larger than \$490 and thus avoid having to reveal the source of the donor. It would not be economically feasible for such organizations to solicit sums smaller than \$50. My proposed amendment, therefore, would result in a more honest reporting of the incomes of lobbies. It will thus make more complete the information available to the public concerning the organized forces attempting to influence the legislative process of the United States and thus further the original intentions of the law.

I realize that my amendment covers only one small aspect of the frailties of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. There are many other provisions in this act which must be revised before the act can responsibly effectuate the purposes for which it was enacted. I do not intend to even mention all of these frailties, although I do want to call the attention of the Congress to what I consider to be the major defects of the law.

The Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act is concerned in general with the agents and not with the actual practice of lobbying. The act does not even define the practice of lobbying in such a manner that it can be readily understood. This has resulted in much confusion within the Government and in many groups outside of the Government. An adequate lobbying act should define what constitutes lobbying and what actions by lobbyists will be tolerated by the representatives of the people of the United States. It must be made apparent that only open and aboveboard activities will be permitted in any attempt to influence the legislative process of the United States.

We are all aware that effective lobbying is not confined to buttonholing legislators in the corridors of the Capitol or in their private offices. Modern effective lobbying techniques are directed primarily to the grass roots, where large numbers of influential and rank-and-file citizens are reached. Mass pamphleteering, editorial newspaper advertising, mass letter writing, and sponsored and unsponsored radio and television programs are used to influence the public and many times to defend the position of certain pressure groups on important legislative matters. The present act shows no conception that these techniques even exist.

Lobbying may become a menace when the opportunities and resources to influence the Government and the public are not open on somewhat equal terms to all sides of a controversial issue. A well organized and financed pressure group may emotionally arouse the public and force the enactment of legislative and administrative action contrary to the public interest. We must not allow this to happen. It is the duty of the Congress to publicly disclose the individuals, asso-

Record. It was a shocking abuse of the spirit and intent of the first amendment to the Constitution.

"5. The tabloid From the Record was neither published nor in fact paid for by the Young Democrats for BUTLER. Their alleged sponsorship for this publication was nothing more than a false front organization for the publication of the tabloid by the Butler campaign headquarters and outsiders associated with it. In the judgment of the subcommittee, this is a violation of the Federal and State laws requiring persons responsible for such publications to list the organizations and its officers";

Whereas such subcommittee report contains findings with respect to the participation of Senator JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY in such campaign as follows:

"3. Senator JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY, of Wisconsin, was actively interested in the campaign to the extent of making his staff available for work on research, pictures, composition, printing of the tabloid From the Record. Members of his staff acted as couriers of funds between Washington and the Butler campaign headquarters in Baltimore. Evidence showed that some of the belatedly reported campaign funds were delivered through his office. His staff also was instrumental in materially assisting in the addressing, mailing, and planning of the picture post card phase of the campaign"; and

Whereas such subcommittee unanimously included in its specific conclusions and recommendation to the committee the following:

"5. The question of unseating a Senator for acts committed in a senatorial election should not be limited to the candidates in such elections. Any sitting Senator, regardless of whether he is a candidate in the election himself, should be subject to expulsion by action of the Senate, if it finds such Senator engaged in practices and behavior that make him, in the opinion of the Senate, unfit to hold the position of United States Senator": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate is authorized and directed to proceed with such consideration of the report of its Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections with respect to the 1950 Maryland senatorial general election, which was made pursuant to Senate Resolution 250, Eighty-first Congress, April 13, 1950, and to make such further investigation with respect to the participation of Senator JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY in the 1950 senatorial campaign of Senator JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER, and such investigation with respect to his other acts since his election to the Senate, as may be appropriate to enable such committee to determine whether or not it should initiate action with a view toward the expulsion from the United States Senate of the said Senator JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY.

Mr. KERR obtained the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield so that I may make an observation?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the Senator for that purpose, provided I do not thereby lose the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, as the ranking minority member of the Rules and Administration Committee, and as one who has worked industriously to help get from the committee, as I think the members of the committee know, a report in the Maryland election case, I wish to make this indelibly clear. I believe it to be most unfortunate that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BEN-

TON] has submitted at this time the resolution he has offered. My reason for saying this is, it seems to me, a perfectly fair and obvious one. I think that any resolution, based on the report of a subcommittee, proposed to be submitted by any Senator, at least should be withheld until the full committee shall have had an opportunity to study the report. The full committee might desire to submit a report in this case. All members of the committee should consider the report, before it is adopted; and, for a Senator, who is a member of the Committee on Rules and Administration, to submit a resolution to the Senate, before the full committee has had a chance to study the report and to offer amendments, adding to or taking away from it, in my opinion, is obviously unfair, and indicates that it is done really through a political motive. Moreover, such action tends to destroy the very purpose for which the investigation was held, which was to recommend the adoption of rules by the United States Senate whereby many things which occur in the election campaigns of Senators may be prevented throughout the States of the Union.

Mr. President, I am not disputing the right of the distinguished Senator from Connecticut to submit a resolution at any time he desires to do so; that is his privilege. But I do say, as the ranking minority member of the committee, that I think it most unfortunate that he should do so at this time, because the full committee still must study the report of the subcommittee and it must either approve or disapprove it. It will then make its recommendations to the Senate and to the people of the country. Until that is done, it seems to me that any such action as has been taken is clearly not in the interests of good government, and is clearly not in the interests of fair and clean elections, but is done for an entirely different reason.

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. KERR. I yield for a question.

Mr. BENTON. Did the minority leader notice that I pointedly did not refer to the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] in my comments and in my resolution? He was featured at great length in the report which was made public last Friday. My resolution, in its last and concluding paragraph, only refers to the acts of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] since he took office. I should like to ask the minority leader whether he noticed that careful distinction, and that I accepted the recommendations of the subcommittee applying to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Nebraska to enable him to answer that question, if he would like me to do so, provided I do not thereby lose the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator from Nebraska may answer the question.

Mr. WHERRY. Let it go.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I now ask permission to yield 3 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Idaho.

various parts of Baltimore. The parties remained together until 6 a. m., during which time they traveled through Baltimore picking up post cards. In this interim Surine prepared a handwritten document, detailing certain conduct of Fedder, which Fedder signed after making certain corrections (exhibit 22). Although the statement was silent with reference to it, Fedder testified Surine and his companions demanded the return of the letter, dated November 2, 1950, which Mr. BUTLER had previously written to Fedder guaranteeing payment of his campaign printing bill. This allegation is vigorously denied by Surine, of Senator McCARTHY's staff, Nilles, and Moore. Fedder claimed that throughout the night he was threatened, intimidated, and placed in fear for his personal safety. This Surine and the others also deny. They insist, in their testimony, that the sole purpose of the mission was to pick up and mail addressed post cards and that the only reason the three of them remained together and with Fedder until 6 a. m. was this purpose. The leader of the three, Surine, was at the time acting with the knowledge and consent of his employer, Senator McCARTHY.

Despite Fedder's testimony of threats and intimidation during this experience, the fact is that although he had access to a telephone on several occasions during the night, he did not notify police authority nor complain to anyone concerning the activities of the three. Disclosure of this incident was not made by Fedder until some weeks following its occurrence.

The explanation given by Surine, Nilles, and Moore for their activities on this occasion is not convincing; and it is the opinion of this subcommittee that the picking up and mailing of addressed post cards was not the only purpose of their mission.

DONALD A. SURINE

Surine, formerly a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was, at the time of this campaign, in the employ of Senator McCARTHY as an investigator. He became so employed in February 1950, and still serves in that capacity (R., pp. 1487-1488). His chief activity as investigator for Senator McCARTHY involved an investigation of alleged subversives in Government (R., p. 2634). In the campaign of JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER, he participated in the post-card project, to which we have previously referred. Upon his return to Washington from the midnight ride he prepared a four-page memorandum of the night's activities and addressed and delivered it to his employer, Senator McCARTHY (exhibit 81). A copy of the memorandum with appropriate cover letter was forwarded by Surine to Candidate BUTLER with a copy of the statement signed by Fedder (exhibit 82). This was for the information of the candidate.

The testimony of Surine before this subcommittee contains an apparent willful and knowing misstatement of a material fact relating to the circumstances of the termination of his services with the Federal Bureau of Investigation prior to his employment by Senator McCARTHY. In his original sworn testimony before a quorum of this subcommittee on March 21, 1951, Surine stated under oath that his termination was a voluntary resignation (R., p. 1515). On the basis of further information obtained by the subcommittee, Surine was recalled to testify on this particular point. In his sworn testimony, on recall before a quorum of this subcommittee on April 10, 1951, he elaborated on the circumstances of his voluntary resignation. Evidence introduced into the record at this time disclosed that Surine had been dropped from the rolls of the FBI (R., pp. 2642-2643; exhibit 101) and that this personnel action was taken by the Federal Bureau of Investigation based upon Surine's disregard of Bureau rules and regulations. The evidence indicated that Surine tendered

a resignation in writing to the FBI dated February 7, 1950 (exhibit 103). He was advised by letter signed by J. Edgar Hoover, Director, dated February 9, 1950, that he was being dropped from the rolls of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, effective at the close of business February 8, 1950 (exhibit 104). Subsequently Surine was advised by letter dated March 6, 1950, signed by J. Edgar Hoover, "It will not be possible to change the manner in which you were separated from the Bureau's rolls" (exhibit 105). The evidence is that Surine, by his own testimony, submitted his resignation after violating certain regulations of the FBI and after learning that some disciplinary action was contemplated. He stated:

"Rather than take a transfer or cut in salary or some other aspect along that line of disciplinary action I submitted my resignation through my SAC (R., p. 2634)."

Surine states that in his original testimony on March 20, 1951, he had no intention to mislead the subcommittee about the circumstances of the termination of his services by the FBI.

However, the subcommittee is of the opinion that this testimony, together with every other conflict in testimony of other witnesses as to a material fact or facts as the record may disclose should be transmitted to the Department of Justice for such action as it deems appropriate.

CONCLUSION

Shortly following the commencement of these hearings, the hearing subcommittee, as is customary, extended to Senator McCARTHY, in writing, an opportunity to appear to make any statement he felt was indicated. In that letter it was stated:

"In the investigation being conducted and public hearings being held by the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections in connection with the recent senatorial campaign in Maryland, testimony has been presented concerning certain personnel in your employ; and we anticipate that your name, which has already been introduced into the record by the testimony of Senator Tydings and others, may be mentioned by other witnesses.

"In anticipation of this, it is the unanimous attitude of the subcommittee that you should be extended an opportunity to appear at the public hearings to make any statement or explanation that you feel is indicated, if you desire."

Senator McCARTHY replied by letter dated March 12, 1951:

"I received letter from you this morning in which you extend to me an opportunity to appear at your hearings, on the Tydings election.

"I am not seeking an opportunity to appear, but will be glad to do so if you or any of the members of the committee or counsel have any questions which you care to ask me. * * *

The original invitation was renewed by the subcommittee on March 30, 1951, to which Senator McCARTHY replied:

"This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 30, in which you state that the subcommittee understands I do not wish an opportunity to appear in connection with the Maryland hearings.

"I have not read any of the testimony taken before the committee except those portions reported in the newspaper, nor have I attended the hearings except for about 1 hour. For that reason, I am not too thoroughly acquainted with the testimony given. If the committee feels there was any credible evidence that adversely reflects upon my staff or any credible evidence to indicate that anything improper was done by either me or my staff in the Maryland election, then I naturally would want to be called by your committee so as to go into such matters in detail."

To this letter the subcommittee replied on April 9, 1951:

"Since our hearings are still continuing the subcommittee cannot at this time presume to pass upon the testimony of any witness or group of witnesses who have appeared before it. That action, as you know, must necessarily follow the development of all material facts and after careful analysis of the record.

"The purpose of our earlier letters was to offer you an opportunity to be heard if you so desired. The present schedule of witnesses suggests we may conclude our hearings Wednesday, April 11, 1951."

No further communication was received from Senator McCARTHY. He was not called as a witness nor did he appear in response to the invitations. While there was no duty upon him, under the circumstances, to testify at this hearing, the prominence of his personnel in the anti-Tydings campaign and the activity attributed to the Senator himself by certain witnesses might properly have been explained by him. From the testimony it appears Senator McCARTHY was a leading and potent force in the campaign against Senator Tydings.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be received and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The resolution (S. Res. 187) submitted by Mr. BENTON was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Whereas the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections of the Committee on Rules and Administration has made a unanimous report to such committee with respect to the 1950 Maryland senatorial general election; and

Whereas such report contains findings with respect to the financing of the campaign of Senator JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER, as follows:

"1. As a result of the investigation and hearings of this subcommittee, Jon M. Jonkel, the campaign manager of Senator BUTLER, has been indicted, plead guilty to, and has been sentenced for, violation of the Maryland election laws for failure to properly report contributions and expenditures in the Butler campaign.

"2. Not only were substantial sums of contributions and expenditures not properly reported to Maryland authorities as required by law, but also a proper accounting was not made to the Secretary of the Senate as required by the Federal Corrupt Practices Act"; and

Whereas such report, with respect to the literature used in the campaign of Senator JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER, contains findings as follows:

"1. * * *
"The tabloid from the RECORD contains misleading half truths, misrepresentations, and false innuendos that maliciously and without foundation attack the loyalty and patriotism not only of former Senator Millard Tydings, who won the Distinguished Service Cross for battlefield heroism in World War I, but also the entire membership of the Senate Armed Services Committee in 1950.

"2. Its preparation, publication, and distribution were the result of a combination of forces, including Senator BUTLER's own campaign organization.

"3. The tabloid, disregarding simple decency and common honesty, was designed to create and exploit doubts about the loyalty of former Senator Tydings.

"4. It could never have been the intention of the framers of the first amendment to the Constitution to allow, under the guise of freedom of the press, the publication of any portrayal, whether in picture form or otherwise, of the character of the composite picture as it appeared in the tabloid From the

spirit and intent of the first amendment to the Constitution.

"5. The tabloid. From the Record was neither published nor in fact paid for by the Young Democrats for BUTLER. Their alleged sponsorship for this publication was nothing more than a false front organization for the publication of the tabloid by the Butler campaign headquarters and outsiders associated with it. In the judgment of the subcommittee, this is a violation of the Federal and State laws requiring persons responsible for such publications to list the organizations and its officers";

Whereas such subcommittee report contains findings with respect to the participation of Senator JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY in such campaign as follows:

"3. Senator JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY, of Wisconsin, was actively interested in the campaign to the extent of making his staff available for work on research, pictures, composition, printing of the tabloid *From the Record*. Members of his staff acted as couriers of funds between Washington and the Butler campaign headquarters in Baltimore. Evidence showed that some of the belatedly reported campaign funds were delivered through his office. His staff also was instrumental in materially assisting in the addressing, mailing, and planning of the picture post-card phase of the campaign"; and

Whereas such subcommittee unanimously included in its specific conclusions and recommendation to the committee the following:

"5. The question of unseating a Senator for acts committed in a senatorial election should not be limited to the candidates in such elections. Any sitting Senator, regardless of whether he is a candidate in the election himself, should be subject to expulsion by action of the Senate, if it finds such Senator engaged in practices and behavior that make him, in the opinion of the Senate, unfit to hold the position of United States Senator". Now, therefore, be it—

Mr. President, I now cease to quote from the report and read the resolving clause—

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate is authorized and directed to proceed with such consideration of the report of its Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections with respect to the 1950 Maryland senatorial general election, which was made pursuant to Senate Resolution 250, Eighty-first Congress, April 13, 1950, and to make such further investigation with respect to the participation of Senator JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY in the 1950 senatorial campaign of Senator JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER, and such investigation with respect to his other acts since his election to the Senate, as may be appropriate to enable such committee to determine whether or not it should initiate action with a view toward the expulsion from the United States Senate of the said Senator JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY.

Instead of reading further from the report, if the Senate will permit me to do so, I ask unanimous consent to include at the end of my remarks the four pages of the subcommittee's report, beginning at the bottom of page 31, and going through page 35. With this consent, I shall dispense with giving further quotations from the report, the perusal of which I urge upon every Member of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Connecticut? Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit A.)

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, in view of the indictment of the practices of the

Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] which is found in the report from which I have been quoting, I suggest today, in the first session the Senate has held since the report was released to the press, that the Senator from Wisconsin at once submit his resignation from this body. That would be a bold and decisive gesture on his part, through which he could do honor to the great position he has held for the past 4 years, in the footsteps of the late great Senator Robert M. La Follette, Sr., and his most eminent son, Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr. By resigning in the face of such an indictment, the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] can take the only step now open to him to make amends to the people of Wisconsin, to his great predecessors in the seat he now occupies in the Senate, and to his colleagues in the Senate. I submit that a high percentage of the Members of this body would resign forthwith if such a report were written about them, agreed to unanimously by a subcommittee composed of five of their colleagues.

If the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] refuses to resign—and there is nothing in his record to indicate that he will do other than refuse—then I suggest that at least he refrain from taking any further part in the actions and proceedings of the United States Senate until my resolution has been received and reviewed by the Committee on Rules and Administration and until action has been taken upon it by the committee and by the United States Senate itself.

EXHIBIT A

(From pp. 31 to 35 of the report entitled "Maryland Senatorial Election of 1950—Report of the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections to the Committee on Rules and Administration," U. S. Senate, 82d Cong., 1st sess., pursuant to S. Res. 250, 81st Cong., 2d sess.)

SENATOR JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY

The activity of Senator MCCARTHY and his staff, according to the evidence, commenced in early July 1950, when the candidate, JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER, accompanied by his campaign treasurer, Mundy, visited Senator MCCARTHY in his office in the Senate Office Building in Washington, D. C., in the late afternoon (R., pp. 1248-1249). After a discussion there with Senator MCCARTHY, Miss Jean Kerr, his research assistant; and Robert K. Morris, identified in the records of this subcommittee as minority counsel in the State Department employee loyalty investigation, this group, including the candidate BUTLER, had dinner and spent the evening together (R., p. 1250) discussing various phases of BUTLER's forthcoming campaign (R., p. 2577). According to the testimony, Senator MCCARTHY had accumulated a large quantity of information and material related to Senator Tydings' conduct of the loyalty hearings. He made the charges that resulted in that investigation, followed it closely, spoke about it extensively throughout the country and had labeled the investigation as a whitewash.

MISS JEAN KERR

Subsequent to the primary on September 18, 1950, and continuing until election day itself, we find Miss Jean Kerr and others of Senator MCCARTHY's staff devoting extensive time to the campaign of JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER. Although the testimony of Jonkel to the subcommittee would suggest that during this interval of her activity Miss Kerr

was on leave of absence from her senatorial employment (R., p. 515), Miss Kerr has stated unequivocally that during that entire time she remained on the payroll of Senator MCCARTHY (R., p. 2574) and acted at his request and with his knowledge and approval (R., p. 2580). She postponed her vacation to perform this work (R., p. 2580). Miss Kerr's participation was extensive, and many of the witnesses appearing before the subcommittee in its inquiry had occasion at one time or another to be contacted by her. She was a courier of funds and information, delivering campaign contributions from Washington to campaign headquarters in Baltimore (R., p. 2587), and, under the direction of Jonkel, contacting printers of campaign literature in both cities. It is also to be noted that she was hostess at a dinner party arranged and given at her home in Washington attended by Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Bentley, and to which she invited Jonkel (R., p. 2592). Although she disclaims any campaign motive in this social event, it is a fact that shortly following this meeting between Bentley, Jonkel, and Miss Kerr, Bentley met with Mr. BUTLER and later made a \$5,000 contribution (R., p. 2594).

Others of the staff of Senator MCCARTHY were likewise active. One of the members of the Senator's staff stated that at times the full staff of the Senator, including his administrative assistant, secretary, clerks, and investigators, devoted their energies and efforts in various ministerial capacities in connection with BUTLER's campaign (R., p. 2604). Also among those who participated prominently was Donald A. Surine, an investigator in the employ of Senator MCCARTHY.

THE MIDNIGHT RIDE

Charges were made by former Senator Tydings concerning Mr. Fedder, the Baltimore printer, and his midnight ride. He referred to this incident as a "story of Chicago gangland transported into Maryland" and stated that Fedder was "virtually kidnapped in order to get BUTLER's letter back" (R., p. 44).

In his testimony Fedder made reference to a telephone conversation he had with candidate BUTLER, on or about November 2, 1950, in which Fedder expressed concern over the large quantity of printed campaign materials which he had on hand and for which he had not been paid. Following this conversation, on November 2, 1950, Mr. BUTLER wrote and delivered to Fedder a letter in which he stated:

"At this time I want to give you my personal assurance that I do guarantee payment for any of your services that have not been paid for at the time the campaign is completed. This assurance applies to materials that have been delivered and to materials that were not shipped in time for use in the campaign.

"Sincerely,

"JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER."

Extensive testimony was received by the subcommittee concerning the midnight ride. On the evening of November 4, 1950, Miss Kerr, through Ray Kiermas, an employee of Senator MCCARTHY, made arrangements with Fedder to have addressed and messaged a quantity of post cards bearing the photograph of candidate BUTLER (R., p. 83). Similar work was being done in the District of Columbia by Republican National Committee volunteers and others under the supervision of Mrs. Rex Lee. In connection with this project, at about midnight on November 6, 1950, Donald A. Surine, an investigator employed by Senator MCCARTHY, in company with Ewell Moore, a lawyer, and George Miles, a real-estate agent, both residents of Virginia, met Fedder at the post office in Baltimore (R., p. 88) to pick up and mail completed cards which had been addressed by Fedder's workers at their residences in

who finish their 4-year course and then carve out their careers in the Coast Guard, careers with which they are happy and of which they are proud.

At the University of Chicago and elsewhere many scholars have devoted their lives to the development of criteria for the selection of young men showing aptitude and promise for varying kinds of activities in adult life. I know that much is known about this by the armed services, and undoubtedly by the personnel division of the Coast Guard. I now suggest that this is an excellent time once more to review the matter. Surely there never was such an opportunity as now, with young men of great talent and promise eagerly seeking entrance to our 3 academies—in far greater numbers than ever before.

Again expressing the appreciation of Congressman McGUIRE, Congressman MORANO, and myself for the splendid reception and hospitality shown us at the Coast Guard Academy, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM BENTON,
United States Senate.

**PROPOSED EXPULSION OF SENATOR
MCCARTHY**

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, last Friday at a meeting of the Rules Committee, of which I am a member, authorization was given to print the report of the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections on the Maryland senatorial election of 1950. No action was taken at that time by the full committee on this report. However, I call to the attention of the Senate the fact that the report was a unanimous report by the five members of the subcommittee. The report thus had the approval of the two distinguished and courageous Republican members, Senator HENDRICKSON of New Jersey, and Senator SMITH of Maine. I commend these two Senators on once again standing up and taking leadership toward the achievement of a higher level of political morality in the United States Senate.

I well remember their "Declaration of Conscience" of a year ago, perhaps the most notable single statement of the year 1950 on the floor of the Senate. The same high motives impelled them to develop and sign this report of last Friday, together with my Democratic colleagues, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONROE], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS]. On Friday morning, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] pointed out to the Committee on Rules and Administration that he had never known a committee to work harder or more diligently in its efforts to uncover the facts and to try to achieve a just and fair report.

Mr. President, I should like to interrupt my presentation for a moment to read from an Associated Press news ticker which comments on the five members of the subcommittee. The following is in quotation marks, via the Associated Press:

MCCARTHY later attacked in a statement the subcommittee's report and the action of Senators HENDRICKSON and Mrs. SMITH in signing it.

"I am not surprised at the actions of the two Republicans on the committee," he said.

"After all, they went on record last year approving the Tydings whitewash and condemning me for getting rough with the Communists."

"However," he added, "I am not surprised that the Democrats on the committee have not learned that the American people just don't like whitewash."

"As long as puny politicians try to encourage other puny politicians to ignore or whitewash Communist influences in our Government, America will remain in grave danger."

Mr. President, in view of the unanimous report of this distinguished subcommittee, described as puny politicians in this AP dispatch, and in view of the urgency of the moral questions with which we Americans are faced today—questions much more grave than this of the West Point cadets which I have just been discussing—I now submit a resolution, which I shall ask to have referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration. I shall read the resolution, if I may do so at this time, because it covers most of the remaining remarks I shall make today to the Senate. The resolution consists almost wholly of exact quotations from the report of the subcommittee:

Whereas the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections of the Committee on Rules and Administration has made a unanimous report to such committee with respect to the 1950 Maryland senatorial general election; and

Whereas such report contains findings with respect to the financing of the campaign of Senator JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER as follows:

Now the resolution continues with exact quotations from the report of the subcommittee:

"1. As a result of the investigation and hearings of this subcommittee, Jon M. Jonkel, the campaign manager of Senator BUTLER, has been indicated, pled guilty to, and has been sentenced for, violation of the Maryland election laws for failure to properly report contributions and expenditures in the Butler campaign.

"2. Not only were substantial sums of contributions and expenditures not properly reported to Maryland authorities as required by law, but also a proper accounting was not made to the Secretary of the Senate as required by the Federal Corrupt Practices Act"; and

Whereas such report, with respect to the literature used in the campaign of Senator JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER, contains findings as follows:

"1. * * *
"The tabloid from the record contains misleading half-truths, misrepresentations, and false innuendoes that maliciously and without foundation attack the loyalty and patriotism not only of former Senator Millard Tydings, who won the Distinguished Service Cross for battlefield heroism in World War I, but also the entire membership of the Senate Armed Services Committee in 1950."

My resolution continues, further quoting from the report:

"2. Its preparation, publication, and distribution were the result of a combination of forces, including Senator BUTLER's own campaign organization.

"3. The tabloid, disregarding simple decency and common honesty, was designed to create and exploit doubts about the loyalty of former Senator Tydings.

"4. It could never have been the intention of the framers of the first amendment to the Constitution to allow, under the guise of freedom of the press, the publication of any portrayal, whether in picture form or otherwise, of the character of the composite picture as it appeared in the tabloid From the Record. It was a shocking abuse of the

I have no first-hand knowledge of the standards of the Coast Guard Academy, in comparison, let me say, with the California Institute of Technology or MIT—as technical schools—or with nearby Williams or Wesleyan in the fields of liberal arts. But at a glance I question whether the faculty is not overloaded with officers who are not trained as teachers—

They seem periodically to be given a 4-year leave of absence to pick up teaching, as it were, and go off and spend a nice period at one of the Academies as a teacher—

and whether the staff is not deficient in the number of teachers who have received the best available advance instruction at the leading universities of the country.

I personally would recommend that a special consulting committee of educators be set up to consult with the Academy on the improvement of its academic standards. With the deepening crisis, and the increasing need for the most highly trained technical personnel in the Coast Guard, as well as in every branch of military service, I would of course like to see the question of academic standards reviewed, not only for the Coast Guard Academy, but for West Point and Annapolis as well. This subject is a matter of highest national import. I am consequently sending a copy of this letter to General Marshall so that, through his aides, my suggestion may be reviewed and, I hope, applied to the Military and Naval Academies.

Mr. President, I shall not read further from this letter, but I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD in full at the conclusion of my remarks about the service Academies.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, my prescription for this West Point scandal is threefold, and is as follows:

First. Abolish intercollegiate football at our service Academies.

Second. Concurrent with this action, let the 90 accused cadets at West Point remain in the institution on probation, and subject to the strict discipline which they themselves, after the shame and punishment which have been visited upon them, would be the first to admit should be theirs.

Third. Undertake an immediate investigation, by the most competent people in the academic world, looking toward the reorganization of the curriculum, the teaching standards and the faculties of our service institutions.

If these three steps are taken then we may have hope that the dismaying revelation we have had from West Point will have served a useful and constructive purpose.

Mr. President, I shall today transmit these recommendations to President Truman, General Marshall, Secretary Pace, and the Superintendents of the two Academies, and shall urge them to strike while this iron is hot, because it is not likely to grow so hot again. This opportunity—to turn this seeming disaster into a great opportunity for our service Academies, and, indeed, for higher education in this country—should be seized. It may never come again, and we must all hope it will never come in this form again.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BENTON. No; I shall not yield until I conclude this brief statement. I am leaving the subject of football. If the Senator has a question on the subject of football, I am glad to yield.

Mr. CASE. It touches on the subject of football.

Mr. BENTON. I am glad to yield to the distinguished Senator.

Mr. CASE. Having reference to one of the recommendations the distinguished Senator made, namely, that football at the service Academies be abolished, does the Senator recall ever having heard that the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton, and similarly that many of the offensive tactics and the matter of the deployment of troops and airplanes have been learned in the offensive tactics of football?

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, I reject any such theory wholly, completely, and absolutely. If boys are spending their time during 4 years of college playing football following a theory of the kind mentioned by the Senator from South Dakota, when they should be mastering complex questions in the scientific fields, for example, in the fields of technology around which the future development of the military service will be centered—I reject the football theory as a mistake. Big-time professionalized football is not a proper function of our Military Academy at all. If the Senator from South Dakota's theory were tenable, we ought to have 50 football teams at West Point, and every boy at West Point should have to take football as a compulsory subject and possibly as the first point of his education. Manifestly, that theory is not the belief of the heads of the Academies themselves. They train in football only a few picked boys, proselyted from around the country, and have them spend all too much of their time playing football. Did General MacArthur, who was No. 1 man in his class, did he or did he not play football? Perhaps he did but no one now knows. I have no doubt that that uncertainty is true of many others of our distinguished generals. Right now I call on the Defense Department to give us an analysis of its generals and admirals. How big a percentage were football letter men at the Academies? How many stood in the top quarter of their class, or even the top 10 percent? Most of them, however, antedated the days of professionalized college football.

But it is the kind of a belief expressed by the Senator from South Dakota which confuses the issue and corrupts the thinking of the American people about the problems raised by the affair at West Point.

Mr. President, on the same day when the West Point story broke, last Friday, there was another story in the newspapers dealing with charges of corruption of a different kind. There has been a great deal of oratory, there have been editorials and news stories, on the sensational and shocking development at West Point. There has been very little public comment, and I have heard no comment on the floor of the Senate to—

Tolson ☒
 Ladd ☒
 Clegg ☒
 Glavin ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tracy ☒
 Harbo ☒
 Alden ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Laughlin ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Nease ☒
 Gandy ☒

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

McCarthy Ouster Move Detailed

By Drew Pearson

It is a grave matter for a Senator to introduce a resolution aimed at unseating a fellow Senator. However, Senator Benton (D-Conn.) carefully documented the case against Senator McCarthy (R-Wis.) before calling for his ouster. Here are the facts that led Benton to demand a Senate investigation of McCarthy "with a view toward his expulsion."



Sen. McCarthy

1. Senator McCarthy has tried to intimidate his press critics—the greatest challenge to freedom of the press since the Civil War. For example, McCarthy has charged that The Washington Post is a "Communist camp follower." He has called the Milwaukee Journal the "Milwaukee Edition" and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch the "St. Louis Edition" of the Communist Daily Worker. He has repeatedly lambasted the Madison Capital Times as pro-Communist. He has called this columnist the "voice of international communism." On one occasion, he even accused the conservative Saturday Evening Post of following the Daily Worker line.

Actually, these publications do not follow the Communist line, but pursue their own separate, independent editorial policies. They have been consistent only in criticizing Senator McCarthy.

Significantly, McCarthy's charges have been hurled from the safety and sanctity of the Senate floor, though his critics have not been protected by senatorial immunity but have been subject to the libel laws.

Hampers FBI Probe

2. Senator McCarthy has hampered the FBI's legitimate investigation into communism. For example, the FBI sent two agents to question McCarthy about some forged papers he used to support his charges. McCarthy not only refused to cooperate with the G-men but ordered his staff not to talk to them.

On another occasion, McCarthy's chief investigator, Don Surine, tried to evade the FBI in New York City. Two agents had been assigned to trail Surine, who once was an FBI agent himself, but was forced to resign. The FBI wanted to find out who was feeding McCarthy's office misinformation about communism. However, Surine spotted the two agents and showed them his 10-year FBI pin.

"It's all right," Surine assured them. "We're working with Mike Ladd (an assistant FBI director)."

Later, Surine slipped \$10 to a taxi driver, asked him not to tell the two agents where he had gone. In spite of Surine's tricks, however, the agents kept on his trail and discovered his source to be Paul Walters, who is not an expert on communism at all.

Unwitting Commie Tool

3. Senator McCarthy has succeeded where the Communists have failed—in undermining the United States Government. Two chief targets of Communist propaganda have been Secretary of State Acheson and Secretary of Defense Marshall. Yet McCarthy's attacks on Acheson and Marshall have been more vitriolic and far more damaging than the worst the Communists could manufacture.

Handwritten notes:
 D. G. ...
 Journal
 this
 13 men
 5.I.R.-5

Page

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

N. Y. Compass

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Date:

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In fact, the Senate Armed Services Committee has profligately locked in its files that Senator McCarthy once unwittingly worked with a Communist ring to undermine the American occupation of Germany. McCarthy came out with sensational charges that the Army had tortured German war criminals. These charges were cooked up in Germany and mailed to McCarthy in brown manila envelopes. However, McCarthy carelessly misplaced one of these envelopes and left it in the Senate Armed Services Committee's hearing room. This envelope contained the return address of Rudolf Aschenauer of Frankfurt, Germany, in the upper left corner. Army intelligence officers identified Aschenauer as a member of a Communist ring, which prepared the trumped-up charges for McCarthy, then circulated

McCarthy's speeches in Germany to stir up anti-American feeling.

McCarthy's charges against the Army were investigated by a Senate committee, headed by former Sen. Ray Baldwin (R-Conn.). At the end of the hearings, Baldwin angrily summed up: "More than 100 unarmed surrendered American soldiers were brutally shot down in cold blood by German SS troopers. To this day, not one has been executed for this crime. They have been tried and convicted. There have already been several reviews by the Army... Yet oddly enough, Senator McCarthy has been quick to accept and espouse the affidavits made by convicted German war criminals some two years after the completion of their trials. He has in the meantime on numerous occasions stated that he believed American officers testifying under oath were not telling the truth."

Shouting back, McCarthy warned that Baldwin would "bitterly regret this deliberate and very clever attempt to whitewash."

4. Senator McCarthy has disregarded American principles of justice and fair play in attacking his victims. Senator Benton has nearly 100 pages of examples of how McCarthy has deliberately lied in his pursuit of headlines instead of facts. For example, McCarthy charged that Owen Lattimore was the "chief architect of our Far Eastern policy." This was denied by all the living Secretaries of State since 1933, who pointed out that Lattimore had never even worked for the State Department. Yet McCarthy continued drumming in the same charge—even though

he knew it was not true—until he could boast confidently to the Senate: "I believe you can ask almost any school child who the architect of our Far Eastern policy is, and he will say, 'Owen Lattimore'."

Financial Sleight-of-Hand

5. Senator McCarthy's ethics, alone, are enough to disqualify him from a seat in the Senate. For example, McCarthy once boasted to Sen. Clinton Anderson (D-N. M.) that he didn't pay income taxes on all his lecture fees.

"You never heard of a United States Senator going to jail for income-tax violation," McCarthy shrugged.

In 1943, McCarthy neglected to report \$42,000 income in his Wisconsin tax returns. He argued that he had been out of State, hence was not a citizen of Wisconsin. Yet at the same time, he held office as a Wisconsin State judge. In 1944, McCarthy listed \$18,000 in contributions from his father, brother, and brother-in-law. Yet his father didn't have enough income to file a return that year, and neither his brother nor brother-in-law claimed more than \$2000 income. The mystery of the \$18,000 is still unsolved.

McCarthy was also paid \$10,000 by the Lustron Corp. for a housing pamphlet at a time when Lustron was 32 million dollars in debt to the Government and needed friends in the Senate. Yet the pamphlet was chiefly the work of Walter Royall of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, who is paid by the taxpayers. McCarthy officially requested Royall to do the research.

(Copyright, 1951, The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

January 16, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

5:00

I called the Attorney General today and told him I had just finished talking to Senator Joseph McCarthy and his reaction was that of absolute indignation and a demand for a very complete and thorough investigation. Senator McCarthy said he hoped I would make the inquiry in such a manner as if he were a perfect stranger and I did not even know him. The Attorney General inquired if McCarthy understood his, the Attorney General's, position and I stated that I was sure he did and I told McCarthy of our conversation and that the Attorney General wanted me to talk to McCarthy about it and we wanted to handle it very quickly and thoroughly. I stated Senator McCarthy said he was very anxious to have it done most thoroughly and that he expected a lot more this before the election. I stated the Attorney General had suggested we get a statement from this fellow and after that we might want to talk to Senator McCarthy and get a statement from him. Senator McCarthy stated he would like to have this fellow indicate the date and a description of where the house is and the interior as it is, McCarthy, lives with his office manager and wife and he has a room with them. The Attorney General stated we would "pin this fellow down fast" and I stated we would. I stated the man is already in New York and they are interviewing him now.

The Attorney General stated he was concerned that McCarthy might get the idea that the Attorney General was contriving something. I stated I had told McCarthy that this matter had been sent to the Attorney General by Senator Hayden and I had shown McCarthy the correspondence and told him the Attorney General received it and spoke to me this morning about it. I stated I had told McCarthy that it was our considered judgment that the decent thing was to let him know exactly what allegation had been made and what we proposed to do. Senator McCarthy was most appreciative.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

RECEIVED
TIME 12:01 PM
DATE 1-18-52
BY [Signature]

JEH:mpd

RECORDED - 85

EX - 73

JAN 21 1952

2

copy of our report on the matter when it was completed. I suggested that the General also caution Major Norris to treat this matter very confidentially as we didn't want it to break in some column. General Bolling said he would not mention it to Norris on the phone but would tell him that the FBI representative would explain it. I stated our men would contact Norris sometime today.

10:44

General Bolling called me back and stated Norris had been contacted and would fully cooperate and Norris had been instructed that this should be kept on a highly classified basis. General Bolling stated that apparently Sayer had been to Norris as Norris was familiar with the matter. He stated he also cautioned Norris about the security angle and I stated that was important and thanked the General for his cooperation.

Very truly yours,

H. J. E. H.
John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEH:mpd

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME <i>1:16 PM</i>
DATE <i>1-17-52</i>
BY <i>Ford</i>

JANUARY 16, 1952

52272

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-22-88 BY SP8/HJ/STW
#265,955

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

5:11

Senator Joseph McCarthy called me shortly after he left my office today and stated he just wanted to leave the following thought with me. He stated he was inclined to think that one of the most likely reasons for the allegation we had been discussing was so that Drew Pearson will be able to say the FBI is investigating Senator McCarthy and he requested that our investigation be very circumspect as he would like to be sure there is no possible leak from here as he will know that Drew Pearson is at the other end of it. I stated that the only place he could find out would be from either the Attorney General or myself and that it would be handled very, very tightly at this end.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Alden _____
Belmont _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

JEH:mpd

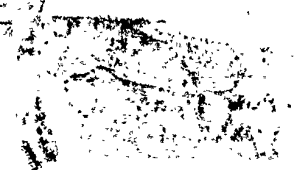
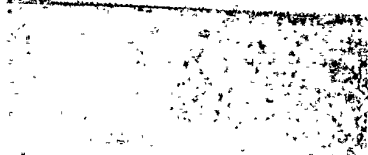
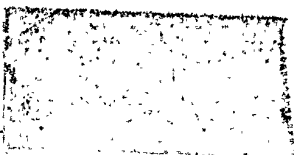
SENT FROM B. O.
TIME 6:50 PM
DATE 1-16-52
BY [Signature]

RECORDED - 85

EX - 73

JAN 22 1952

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-1-10350



New York, New York
January 18, 1952

b6
b7c

I [redacted] being of sound mind and body, give the following voluntary sworn signed statement to Inspectors Gerald C. Gearty and Cartha D. DeLoach of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. DeLoach and Mr. Gearty have made no threats or promises to me and no intimidation has been shown. I give this statement of my own free will and accord, knowing that the facts may be used against me in a court of law.

I am presently 25 years of age. I was born on [redacted] at [redacted] I presently reside at [redacted] I work for [redacted]

I wish to state that I have been "gay" from the standpoint of homosexuality for a number of years. I have known a young colored boy by the name of [redacted] for approximately one year. I admit freely that I have on several occasions entered into acts of homosexuality with [redacted] On numerous occasions he has stayed with me in my room. I am aware of the fact that [redacted] is friendly with [redacted]

[redacted] recently advised me that someone had written a letter to the Adjutant General's Office in Washington and had signed his name. I know that [redacted] wrote a letter back to the Adjutant General telling him he did not write such a letter. I do not know of any other letters that [redacted] might have written. I am not aware of any communications [redacted] or any other individual might have written to a high official of the United States Government reflecting that [redacted] was homosexually inclined.

I have given the above sworn signed statement, consisting of one page, and I place my signature at the bottom of this statement, because I know all the facts contained herein to be true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Gerald C. Gearty 1-18-52
Inspector Gerald C. Gearty

Cartha D. DeLoach 1/18/52
Inspector Cartha D. DeLoach

New York, N. Y.
January 17, 1952

I, [redacted] being of sound mind and body, make the following, voluntary, sworn, signed statement to Inspectors Gerald C. Gearty and Cartha D. De Loach of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Messrs. Gearty and De Loach have appropriately identified themselves to me to be representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and I make this statement of my own free will and accord, with no threats or promises, or any manner of duress having been used against me.

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I am twenty-seven years of age, having been born

[redacted] at [redacted] I am presently [redacted]
[redacted]

I first met [redacted] approximately two years ago, [redacted]

[redacted] He was employed by an attorney with offices at [redacted] New York. We, thereafter, became friendly and, during the past two-year period, I permitted him to perform unnatural oral acts on me on the average of approximately once each two to three weeks. For about the past year, I have been endeavoring to sever my relationship with [redacted] but he has been most insistent and demanding of my person. He has made numerous threats to expose me to other acquaintances of mine, the names of whom he obtained from lists or pieces of paper which I kept in my apartment. He also obtained the identities of other individuals, not acquaintances of mine, but who had met me and had furnished me their names, addresses, and telephone numbers.

On several occasions, as a result of his insistent demands, [redacted] has embarrassed me before my family by continuously calling me on the telephone while they were present.

[redacted]

In approximately November, 1951, I received two anonymous letters, the contents of which I do not at this time specifically recall, but I do know they contained threats to expose me concerning my alleged homosexual relations with other people. I wish to state that [] had no knowledge of any indiscretions of mine with other people. On receipt of these two letters, I became very much disturbed.

A short time after having received the two anonymous letters, I learned through [] that a letter had been directed to the Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington, D. C., over the signature of [] which reflected on my character. [] informed me he had received a letter, dated November 29, 1951, from the Adjutant General, thanking him for having written the Adjutant General furnishing the above information. [] denied having written the letter. At this time, my thought was [] had written the letter over [] signature, the name of [] having been obtained through a search of my apartment by []

In view of the fact that I was so disturbed, I thought it advisable to immediately consult an attorney. I made known to him the fact that I had received two anonymous letters which alleged that I was engaged in homosexual activities and which contained threats to expose me to my friends and acquaintances. I also informed him of the fact a letter had been directed to the Adjutant General, United States Army, which reflected unfavorably upon my character.

My attorney, at my request, contacted [] [] admitted having written the two anonymous letters, but denied having written the letter to the Adjutant General. My attorney, at this time, is in possession of the two anonymous letters above mentioned. I have never been informed as to the exact specific allegations contained in the letter to the Adjutant General. []

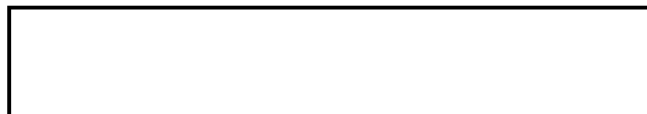
In my own mind, I am convinced [] wrote the two anonymous letters, the letter to the Adjutant General, dated November 29, 1951, as well as a letter which is discussed in my sworn, signed statement, dated January 16, 1952. My reason for making this statement, as previously indicated, is because [] feels I spurned him.

[]

I wish also to admit at this time the fact that I permitted [redacted] on one occasion, to perform an oral, unnatural act upon me within the past six months, at an apartment where [redacted] was residing.

As I said in my statement to you on January 16, 1952, I did not write any letter to any Senator, any other United States Government official, or any other person, in which I admitted acts of homosexuality with such United States Senator, United States Government official, or other person. I also wish to reaffirm the fact that at no time did I ever engage in such acts with any Senator, United States Government official, or any other person in Washington, D. C.

I have given the above signed, sworn statement consisting of two pages and this page, to Inspectors Gearty and De Loach and I place my signature at the bottom of this statement and initial each page because I know all the facts contained herein to be true to the best of my knowledge and belief.



Witnessed:

Gerald C. Gearty 1/17/52

Carla A. DeLoach, 1/17/52

16 January 1952

b6
b7C

Witness
Gerald C. Seary
FBI

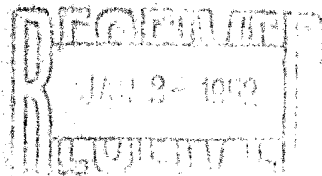
This is done
right handed,
my own natural
way of writing



This is written
with my left
hand

2-APP

The above specimens of my hand
writing have been furnished voluntarily
and I fully realize I do not have to furnish
such specimens.



29 December 1951

Hon. William Benton
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

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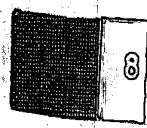
Dear Sir:

I am very interested in your investigation of Senator Joseph McCarthy, and I have some information which I feel should be of use to you in the case.

You will remember that last year he made a big stink about the queers and homosexuals in the State Dept. Well let me inform you that some time ago when I was in D.C., he picked me up at the Wardman bar and took me to his home. While I was half drunk he performed sodomy on me. So apparently the best way to avoid suspicion is to accuse somebody else. Why don't you find out the real reason why he is a bachelor? A number of other officers I know have had similar experiences with him.

If you want me to testify for you, I will be glad to do so. The s.o.b. promised me a transfer and lied to me, so this is partly revenge and partly public service (even though I am a Republican!)

Very truly yours,



The name of [] appears on the mail-box and on the door of the apartment located at [] This is the address on the letter. This same name and address appears in the Manhattan, New York telephone directory. A discreet pretext call was made to this apartment and a person identifying himself as []

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**

Based upon the 1945 and 1947 fingerprint card signatures of [] there is considerable doubt that the questioned signature is authentic. However, since it is possible [] may have changed his style of writing since 1947 it will be necessary to secure additional known signatures of [] written around the time the questioned signature was written before a definite opinion can be reached.

KENNETH MCKELLAR, TENN., CH. MAN
CARL HAYDEN, ARIZ.
RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA.
PAT MCCARRAN, NEV.
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, WYO.
DENNIS CHAVEZ, N. MEX.
BURNETT R. MAYBANK, S. C.
ALLEN J. ELLENDER, LA.
LISTER HILL, ALA.
HARLEY M. KILGORE, W. VA.
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, ARK.
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, VA.
STYLES () S. N. H.
HOMER P. () SON, MICH.
KENNETH S. CHERRY, NEBR.
GUY CORDON, OREG.
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, MASS.
MILTON R. YOUNG, N. DAK.
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, CALIF.
EDWARD J. THYE, MINN.
ZALES N. ECTON, MONT.

EVERARD H. SMITH, CLERK
CECIL H. TOLBERT, ASST. CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

January 14, 1952

The Honorable
The Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Before the Senator returned to Washington, a clerk in his office handed me the attached letter addressed to Senator Benton by [redacted] In order to ascertain whether there was such [redacted] I asked The Adjutant General for his military record which is attached.

I am sending these letters to you for such action as you may decide to take. The signature to [redacted] letter may be a forgery.

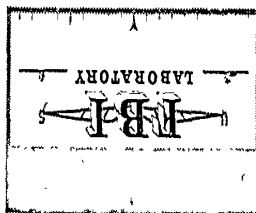
Yours very sincerely,

Carl Hayden
U. S. S.

b6
b7C



Hon. John Carter Vincent
United States Consul General
Tangier, North Africa



Jan. 16th. 1952

b6
b7C

[redacted]:
Do you solemnly swear that the answers to the question that will be propounded to you will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God ?

Signed:

Ido,

1/16/52

I, [redacted] being of sound mind and body, give the following signed statement to Inspectors Cartha D. DeLoach and Gerald C. Gearty of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I realize that I am under oath and that no threats or promises have been made to me. Mr. DeLoach and Mr. Gearty have appropriately identified themselves to be representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I am twenty seven years of age, having been born [redacted]. I am presently [redacted]. I wish to state without any doubt whatsoever that I have been in Washington, D.C. only in connection with [redacted] during the past two years. On no occasion during that time did I spend the night in Washington. One night between September 23rd 1949 and December 5, 1949, I spent one night in Washington. I stayed at the Harrington Hotel that night. At no time has Senator Joseph McCarthy, any Senator, or any official of the United States Government approached me at a Bar, or any place, struck up a conversation, invited me to a home, or any place, for purposes of committing an immoral act. I do not know Senator McCarthy, nor have I ever been around him at any time. I do not know where Senator McCarthy lives. I have never committed an immoral act of any nature in Washington, D.C. or its suburbs.

I wish to state that I did not write a letter dated 29 December 1951, addressed to Hon. William Benton, U.S. Senate, and concerning my character. I have never written a letter at any time, or of any nature to any Senator. I have no knowledge of Senator McCarthy which would enable me to write a disparaging letter regarding my character or his character.

I readily admit that when I was in Rome, Italy [redacted]

[redacted] I allowed an Italian civilian to commit an immoral act upon my person, in that he played with my penis until I had an ejection. In 1949, while at a party, a ~~Civilian~~ followed me into a bathroom and [redacted]

placed my penis in his mouth. I stopped his actions however, before reaching an ejection. I deny that I have ever committed an act of perversion, active or passive.

I would like to state that Senator McCarthy, or any U.S. Senator, has never made any promises to me regarding favors, promises, or any matter. I would also like to add that I have no idea who might have written letters of a disparaging nature and signed my name.

I have given the following signed statement, consisting of two pages, to Inspectors Cartha D. DeLoach and Gerald C. Gearty, of my own free will and accord. No threats or promises have been made to me, and no intimidation has been shown. I realize that I have been under oath, and I have initialed each page and each mistake because I know all facts to be true to the best of my knowledge and beliefs.

Signed:

Witnessed:

Gerald C. Gearty
Gerald C. Gearty

Inspector

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Cartha D. DeLoach - 1/16/52
Cartha D. DeLoach

Inspector

Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, N. Y.
January 17, 1952

b6
b7C

I, [redacted] being of sound mind and body, make the following, voluntary, sworn, signed statement to Inspectors Gerald C. Gearty and Cartha D. De Loach of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Messrs. Gearty and De Loach have appropriately identified themselves to me to be representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and I make this statement of my own free will and accord, with no threats or promises, or any manner of duress having been used against me.

I was born [redacted] New Jersey.
I presently reside at [redacted]

I readily admit that I have been "gay" from the standpoint of being a homosexual for the past four years. During the four years that I have been "gay", I have always been the inactive participant, with the exception of two occasions which I definitely recall. It is possible, however, that I may have been the active participant on some other occasions that I cannot remember at the present time. I do recall, however, the two occasions very vividly, the first of which occurred approximately six to eight months ago and the second of which occurred in October, 1951. On these two occasions, I had "dates" with [redacted]

[redacted] He was readily agreeable to the "dates" on both occasions and did not protest my having homosexual relations with him. These instances occurred in the front seat of [redacted] automobile, which is an Oldsmobile. I was the active participant during both incidents. [redacted] has not been the active participant with me on any occasion.

This morning, January 17, 1952, at approximately 7:40 A. M., [redacted] called me on the telephone and told me two men had been to see him. He asked me if any men had been to see me. He told me that these men had asked him to sign a statement and that he had done so. [redacted] told me

over the telephone during this same call that I should not say anything about the two times. To me, that meant that he did not want me to make any comment of the two times that I had had homosexual relations with him.

On Approximately December 1, 1951 or December 2, 1951, I received a letter from the Adjutant General, United States Army, dated November 29, 1951, referring to a letter of mine, dated November 12, 1951. As I had not written a letter to the Adjutant General, I telephoned him in Washington, D. C., at about 5:15 P. M. on the day that I received the letter and I explained that I had not written a letter to him. I was told the letter which I was supposed to have written contained some pretty bad accusations. I explained to him that I would not have written a letter and put the address [redacted] on it because I worked there sometime ago; and he asked me what my address was now, and he took it down and said someone would be in to see me. I was never contacted by any representative of the Adjutant General's Office. I did, approximately one week after receiving the letter from the Adjutant General, write him a letter, which I had notorized, in which I explained to him that I had not written any letter and had no recollection of any letter having been written by me; and if they received a letter, someone else had used my name falsely. I also said I would appreciate any further information they could give me as to the contents of the letter.

On the same date I received the letter dated November 29, 1951 from the Adjutant General, I telephoned [redacted] and explained that I had received a letter from the Adjutant General's Office, and asked if he knew anything about it. At this time, he told me he had a friend who was mad at him and he felt this friend had written the letter. He did not mention the name of the friend whom he believed had written such a letter. I, to this date, have never been told by [redacted] nor have I learned from any other source, the identity of any individual who wrote a letter and signed my name.



I admit freely that I associate with a bunch of "gay" boys, whom I know to be homosexually inclined. Their names and addresses are:-

[Redacted]

with whom I stay approximately two nights weekly.

I have given the above signed, sworn statement consisting of two pages and this page, to Inspectors Gearty and De Loach and I place my signature at the bottom of this statement and initial each page because I know all the facts contained herein to be true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[Redacted]

Witnessed:

Conrad D. DeLoach, 1/17/52

Gerald C. Gearty 1/17/52

ATTACHMENT #1

RE: MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

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I. INDICES CHECK

A check of the Bureau indices and the indices of the New York Office concerning [REDACTED] was negative. A check of the Identification Division revealed 2 fingerprint cards on [REDACTED]. These cards represented his Army service.

II. [REDACTED]

1. Check of the New York City Police Department records revealed an arrest of [REDACTED] on [REDACTED] for violation of Section 1990-A, NY Penal Code, for loitering in the men's rest room at the Times Square Subway Station at 4:35 a.m. on [REDACTED] for 20 minutes. When questioned, he was unable to give a satisfactory explanation for his actions. He was given a suspended sentence following a plea of guilty.
2. [REDACTED] Selective Service Board was found to be located in [REDACTED] therefore, no check was made of those records. The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York failed to reflect any record concerning [REDACTED].
3. Neighborhood investigation - No derogatory information developed.
4. Personnel Records, Security Courier Office, Long Island, New York - A check of [REDACTED] personnel file, as made available by [REDACTED] 8901 New York Security Courier Office, 48th and Northern Boulevard, Long Island City, failed to reflect any derogatory information regarding [REDACTED]. On the contrary, this file reflected that [REDACTED] had recently

recommended [redacted] on the basis of his efficiency. [redacted] was unable to furnish any information reflecting derogatorily on the character of [redacted]

III. [redacted]

1. Credit Bureau of Greater New York - Negative.
2. Selective Service records of Local Board #17, 516 West 34th Street, New York City, reflected that [redacted] registered on [redacted] His order number was [redacted] and his address at that time was listed as [redacted] These records indicate that [redacted] was born [redacted] [redacted] He is white, 6', 146 pounds, gray eyes and black hair. He has 8 years elementary schooling and 2 years of high school. These records reveal that [redacted] was physically disqualified for military service due to psychopathic personality - inadequate. They further revealed that he was disqualified because of homosexuality. Board #17 had written to the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene regarding the disqualification of [redacted] These records reflected that his case had been considered by the Department of Welfare, Domestic Relations Court, a New York Protestant Episcopal Missions Society in New York City.
3. A review of records at the New York City Police Department, including the Bureau of Criminal Identification and the Bureau of Special Service and Investigations failed to reflect any record of [redacted]

IV. [redacted]

1. Identification records of the New York City Police Department reflected that [redacted] [redacted] was arrested

on [] for loitering in a men's rest room at the 59th Street Subway Station. He was unable to explain his presence and was arrested. He was acquitted on []

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b7c

2. A credit check on [] reflected no information.



b6
b7C

I shall keep what letters of yours I have left
But am returning the postal.....I shall also keep
what few other things I have of yours (Taken a-La--
Angel Street) including two or three pictures of your
"Lovely" Face. Please deduct the sum of \$3.95 for
the Nylon Shirts I shall pay the whole bill...Please
show some proof of this deduction.....h

*I think your
pictures showed
them you as I do*

Also -
*I am composing a
letter about you & some
of your ways - when it
is done I am sending a copy of
it to every friend of yours who's name &
address I have.*

*Am sending this in
Special Delivery
Hopes of waking you
early*

November 28, 1951

My Deah!

The following is a list of people I want to send copies of "THE" letter I am in the midst of putting together (I expect this to be an epic and am taking my time on it). I would appreciate it if you would make any corrections or add any names of people you think would be interested in it.....It will be a corker, Believe

b6
b7C

Me! :

[Redacted]

Phila., Penna.

[Redacted]

Snow Hill, Maryland

[Redacted]

Burkburneti, Texas

[Redacted]

S. I.

[Redacted]

New Jersey

[Redacted]

Elmurst, L. I., N.Y.

[Redacted]

Tele.: [Redacted]

[Redacted]

N.Y.C.

[Redacted]

Petersburg, Va.

[Redacted]

N.Y.C.

[Redacted]

Petersburg, Va.

[Redacted]

N. Y. C.

[Redacted]

Petersburg, Va.

[Redacted]

Brooklyn, New York

[Redacted]

Washington, D. C.

AND WHO KNOWS::: ONE MAY FIND IT'S WAY
OUT TO LONG ISLAND CITY,,,ON NORTHERN
BLVD., THAT IS.....

PLEASE MAKE WHATEVER CORRECTIONS YOU FEEL SHOULD BE MADE AND

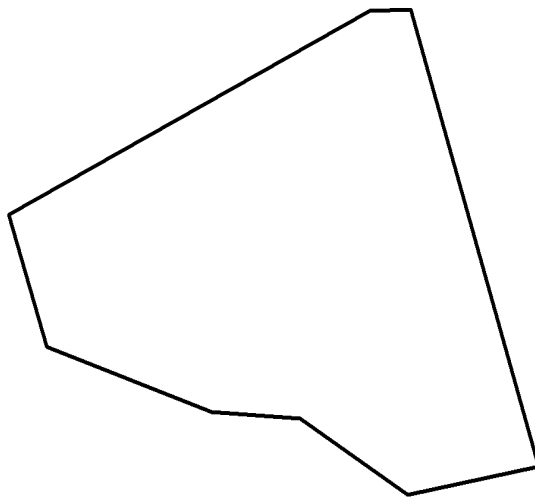
RETURN TO ME.....Thank You My Dear...

Page 2

This letter I am writing is going to be an expose of you...
Telling of all the little things about you.....including a bit
on the attached....I do think that your friends (and relatives)
should know you the way I do. After all I knew you for 2 years
and who is better qualified to tell all these little things...
Whether or not the people believe any of these things really
won't matter because if they don't I know that when they see you
they will keep watch on you just out of curiosity. And of course
I am spending my Fri. and Sat. nites in the [REDACTED] talking
to as ~~many~~ many people as I can mentioning your name and if there is
the faintist hint that they might even meet you at some future date
I "Am telling All"..... My Boy.....Your destruction in New York
will be my doing. I have taking it into my hands.....

My Best to you....

b6
b7C



NOT A FOIA REDACTION

November 28, 1951

My Deah!

The following is a list of people I want to send copies of "THE" letter I am in the midst of putting together (I expect this to be an epic and am taking my time on it). I would appreciate it if you would make any corrections or add any names of people you think would be interested in it.....It will be a corker, Believe Me! :

ting, Inc.

MEMORANDUM:

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The following investigation was conducted by
Special Agents LAWRENCE H. BRACKEN and JOHN J. DANAHY on
January 17, 1952:

Neighborhood

At [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] advised she knows [redacted] by sight as a fellow tenant at this address. She described him as tall, blond, slim and good looking. She stated she knew nothing of his activities and has never spoken to him. She stated that although her apartment is at the head of the stairway leading down to the apartment of [redacted] she has never noticed him receiving or having any visitors. She stated she knew nothing of [redacted] character or associates.

[redacted] stated she has resided in this house for three years and believes that [redacted] has resided here for at least the same period. She stated she knew nothing that would indicate that he is other than of good character. She stated he resided alone, with two cats as pets and occasionally was visited by relatives, namely a mother and sister. She stated she knew nothing of his habits, associates or manner of recreation. She stated he appears to be temperate in his habits. She stated she was unaware that anyone ever resided with him.

[redacted] United States Mail Carrier, [redacted] advised he is the carrier for the route which includes [redacted]. He stated that he believed [redacted] of the previous address is [redacted]. He stated he has never noticed anything unusual about [redacted] mail. He advised that until about a year ago a [redacted] resided with [redacted] and received mail at this apartment. [redacted] had resided there approximately a year.

[redacted] stated he is employed as a [redacted] by [redacted] and has resided [redacted]

at the above address for several years. He stated he conversed with [] on frequent occasions and has visited [] apartment. He stated that [] formerly had a roommate, whose name was unknown to him. The latter moved out about one year ago but occasionally visits [] He stated that to his knowledge, [] does not own a typewriter. He stated [] has mentioned that he has a girl friend in the vicinity of Buffalo, New York. He stated that [] is frequently absent for short periods of time, and on his return will have several days off which he generally spends in his apartment. He advised that [] has indicated that he is engaged in important work in the [] He stated that [] has never given any indications of being other than of good character and has never caused trouble or disturbances in the apartment.

[]
[] advised she has resided at this address since [] has resided there over two years. She stated he pays \$16.00 per month rent, is quiet and a good tenant. She stated she believed him to be of good character. She stated that at one time another man may have resided with [] in [] but she did not know his name and dealt only with [] in matters relating to the apartment.

[] of []
[] of []
[] and []
[]
all New York City, were not acquainted with []

At 112 West 38th Street
New York City

This is a 20 story office building occupied principally by garment manufacturers. The name [] was not listed in the building directory and he was unknown to the elevator starters and United States postal carrier assigned to this building.

At 112 East 38th Street
New York City

This address is non-existent. 108 East 38th

Street is The Town House, a fashionable apartment hotel. The desk clerk advised [] was not a resident there.

[] is a private residence, the nameplate of which indicated it is occupied by persons of the name []

At the New York City Transit
Police Department
370 Jay Street
Brooklyn, New York

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Acting Captain [] advised his records disclosed the following information concerning []
[] New York City:

In the I.R.T. Division, Arrest Book [] page [] is a record of I.R.T. arrest [] which was made by Patrolman [] Shield [] at 4:35 a.m. on [] in the Times Square station of the I.R.T. subway. The individual arrested was [] New York City, who was described as male, twenty-five years of age, white, a United States citizen, single, employed as a clerk. He was arrested for violation of Section 1990(a) of the Penal Law which prohibits loitering in toilets of subways. The arresting officer reported that he observed [] loitering for twenty minutes in the men's toilet at this station, and when he questioned [] the latter could not give a satisfactory explanation of his presence there. [] was booked in the 14th Precinct, Arrest #33, pleaded guilty in Manhattan Weekend Court and received a suspended sentence on [] from Magistrate BYRNE. Patrolman [] was off duty, but was reached telephonically at his home. He reviewed personal records which he keeps and advised he could not recall the particular arrest, but observed in his notes that [] originally gave his address as [] but when asked for his New York City address, gave it as c/o [] New York City.

At the 18th Precinct, New York
City Police Department

The arrest record for [] reflected that [] age [] negro, a United States citizen, student, was arrested at 2:25 p.m. on that date by Patrolman [] 5th Division ;

New York City Police Department, in the men's toilet of the 59th Street station of the Independent Subway. He was arrested for violation of Section 1990(a) of the Penal Law, charged with loitering at the above time and place and when questioned, was unable to give a reasonable explanation of his presence thereat.

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Arrested at the same time and by the same officer was [redacted] New York City, who was described as age 31, white, a United States citizen, occupation - [redacted] was charged with the same violation as [redacted] The complaints against both of these men were dismissed by Magistrate ANDREWS in Mid Manhattan Court on [redacted]

[redacted]
New York City

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It had been determined that it was quite possible the above-named organization might have some information relative to [redacted]. Accordingly, [redacted] of this organization, was contacted and gave the following information relative to this individual:

She stated that he entered on duty with this firm on [redacted], and his services were terminated on [redacted] at the request of the organization. She elaborated on this by stating that his work was generally inefficient and, due to extreme absenteeism, she was forced to ask for his resignation. His salary during the above period was \$32.00 per week.

Relative to [redacted] stated that he was a rather mild individual with an evident cultural background but he had a tendency to tell wild, outlandish stories; for example, at different times he had stated that his sister was married to [redacted] his mother was [redacted]

[redacted] his father was [redacted]

[redacted] Relative to his place of residence, he had told [redacted] that he had formerly resided [redacted], but due to several financial reverses he was forced to live at the Park Sheraton Hotel, situated in New York City.

It is to be noted that the Park Sheraton Hotel is a first-rate establishment and one that would be far beyond the means of a \$32.00 a week clerk.

[redacted] stated that just recently, January 16, 1952, [redacted] had returned to the office to talk with some of his old friends and at that time he had advised [redacted] that [redacted] had been re-established and that he, himself, had secured employment with [redacted]

Relative to his personal activities, [] stated that she could find no fault with his general moral character and conduct in the office, but she stated that, in his position [] they could not afford his constant absenteeism.

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It was suggested to her that [] might possibly have had outside callers, and [] was most quick to recall that on several occasions [] had received calls from []. She further recalled that on several occasions [] had called for [] in the Reception Room of the organization.

Concerning his present address, [] could offer nothing other than [] statement that he was presently residing at his estate in Yonkers, New York.

Location of []

The New York Telephone Company advised that the telephone number, Trafalgar 4 - 2553, is listed to one []. It is noted that this number is not listed in the current New York Telephone Directory, which would indicate that it has been recently installed.

At [] [] advised that there was no tenant in her house using the name []. She further advised that the two telephones in her house were Trafalgar 3 - 1015 and Trafalgar 4 - 8839. She stated that there were no Negro tenants in her building, but on further questioning she advised that she had heard several months previously from a landlady across the street that the latter had observed a Negro in one of the nearby rooming houses.

At [] it was noted that one of the listed tenants was []. Inquiry of [] the landlady, reflected that [] a young Negro, was known to her as a friend of her tenant, []. She further advised that she suspected the nature of the relationship between [] and [] in view of the fact that she had heard that some time ago [] had been arrested on the complaint of another Negro. When questioned as to the nature of the charge against [] she

advised that she believed that he was a homosexual and that the charge resulted from an allegation of this nature.

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The reporting Agents knocked on the door of the apartment occupied by [] and received no answer. Thereafter, [] was reinterviewed and she indirectly indicated that she believed that actually [] was residing with []

Shortly thereafter, at approximately 7:00 P.M., while the reporting Agents were awaiting [] appearance at this address, a young Negro descended from the vicinity of [] apartment and, when questioned by the Agents, advised that he was, in fact, [] He was requested to accompany the reporting Agents to the New York Office and readily agreed to do so, remarking, "Is this in reference to the letter?" In response, he was requested to hold off further questions until his arrival at the field office. At approximately 7:15 P.M., [] was brought to the New York Office for interview by Inspectors DE LOACH and GEARTY.

LAWRENCE H. BRACKEN, SA
JOHN J. DANAHY, SA

New York, N. Y.
January 18, 1952

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I, [redacted] being of sound mind and body, make the following voluntary, sworn, signed statement to Inspectors Gerald C. Gearty and Cartha D. De Loach of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Messrs. Gearty and De Loach have appropriately identified themselves to me to be representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and I make this statement of my own free will and accord, with no threats or promises, or any manner of duress having been used against me.

I am twenty-four years of age, having been born [redacted] at [redacted] I am presently residing at [redacted] New York.

I have been acquainted with [redacted] for approximately two years, three months. I first met him in October, 1949, in a bar at West 45th Street. I had seen him previous to this occasion and knew that he was [redacted]

Subsequent to our meeting, we became very friendly and I, on numerous occasions, have been out with him, have visited at his apartment, and have spent the night with him in his apartment.

I wish to point out that I have had homosexual tendencies for as long as I can remember. [redacted]

[redacted] My interest in [redacted] included homosexual desires. During the approximately two years, three months association with him, I have engaged in homosexual activities with him on an average of once every two weeks. In each instance, I have been the active participant. I also wish to point out that he has performed approximately five acts of Sodomy on my person. This is the only type of perversion which he performed on my body.

In approximately September, 1951, I wrote a letter to [redacted]. However, I did not sign the letter. I wrote him a second letter in approximately October, 1951, also omitting my name. In both of these letters, I stated that I would try to ruin him socially in New York. The reason for writing these letters was that although we had maintained a very close personal and sexual relationship for a considerable period of time, [redacted] was endeavoring to stop this relationship. I cared a great deal for our association and decided that I would do everything possible to continue this association. I was definitely of the opinion that [redacted] would recognize the fact that I had written the letters even though I had omitted signing my name. My only purpose in writing the letters was to force him to continue our association.

I knew from having observed names of other individuals in his apartment on slips of papers as well as from correspondence which he had received that he was maintaining associations of some kind or another with other persons. I objected to these associations because I wanted him for myself. I took from his apartment the slips of papers containing the names of other individuals and destroyed them. One of the slips of paper, which was an envelope, as I recall very distinctly, contained the name of [redacted] and bore the return address of [redacted]. I accused [redacted] of having sexual relations with this individual, but he would admit nothing.

Sometime in November, 1951, I was interviewed by an attorney who had been retained by [redacted]. He questioned me concerning the letters which I had written to [redacted] as well as a letter which had been directed to the Pentagon Building in Washington, D. C. I admitted to the attorney that I had written two letters to [redacted] but denied having written the letter to the Pentagon. I admit to you that I wrote the two letters to [redacted] but I deny having written the letter to the Pentagon.

You have questioned me concerning still another letter which has been written to an official of the United States Government. I deny having written this letter. I have never written a letter to any individual or any organization concerning [redacted]. I wish to point out that although I would do everything in my power to insure that our association would continue, I would not do anything which would hurt him as my deep feeling for him would prevent me from doing so.

I also wish to state that I have no knowledge or suspicions as to the identity of any person who would write any letters containing derogatory information reflecting on the character of

I have given the above signed, sworn statement consisting of two pages and this page, to Inspectors Gearty and De Loach and I place my signature at the bottom of this statement and initial each page because I know all the facts contained herein to be true to the best of my knowledge and belief.



Witnessed:

Carla H. DeLoach - 1/18/52 - Insp., F.B.I.

Gerald C. Gearty 1-18-52, FBI



62-96332-1

ENCLOSURE

DOC LAB NOTE

ENVELOPE

EMPTY

DOC LAB NOTE

ITEM (S)

CAN NOT

BE SCANNED

DESCRIPTION

NEGATIVES

January 17, 1952

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

10:32

I called Major General A. R. Bolling of G-2 and told him I had a very confidential matter which I would like him to be of help on. I stated the Attorney General had received from Senator Hayden yesterday a letter written by a man named [redacted]

[redacted] which letter was written to Senator Benton charging that while he, [redacted] was in Washington during this last year, Senator McCarthy had picked him up at the Wardman Park Hotel, had taken him to his home and gotten him drunk, and had committed an act of sodomy on him. I stated the Attorney General asked me to look into it at once, which I did. I stated I had two Inspectors in New York last night and they found and interviewed [redacted] at which time he denied he ever wrote this letter and his own signature does not conform to the signature on the letter. I stated in going into the matter at New York we found there had been a man by the name of [redacted] who had written a letter to [redacted] Commanding Officer in New York charging [redacted] with being a homosexual and [redacted] had admitted in an affidavit to us last night in New York that he is a homosexual and has been for some time but that he had never met McCarthy, doesn't know McCarthy, and that this letter which was written with his name signed to it is entirely untrue so far as he knows but he suspects that [redacted] who has already made serious charges against him to his Commanding Officer, may have written the letter. I stated if he, General Bolling, could arrange it, we would like to have Inspectors DeLoach and Gearty see [redacted] Commanding Officer, namely [redacted]

[redacted] telephone number Ravenswood 8-6000. I suggested that [redacted] have indicated to him that we would like to have his full cooperation to get to the bottom of this because obviously it is a plant on Senator McCarthy. General Bolling said he would do this at once.

I told General Bolling there was one angle I thought I should mention to him which he might want to pass on to [redacted] I stated there appeared to be a security angle involved in that [redacted] makes trips back and forth to Washington two or three times a week carrying top secret material between New York and the Pentagon and in view of the fact he is a homosexual he might want to have [redacted] activities along that line circumscribed. General Bolling stated [redacted] would be released from the service at once but he would wait a few days until we finished our investigation. I told the General I would send him a

EX - 73

RECORDED - 85
INDEXED - 85

100-9633-3
JAN 22 1952
30

January 17, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

2:25

General Bolling called me today and stated he had a little additional information on a similar accusation in the case we were discussing this morning and he asked if I would object if he gave it to Mr. Reynolds for our very confidential information as he didn't want to mention it over the phone but thought it would be most helpful to me. I told General Bolling I would appreciate it and he stated he would send it over.

Very truly yours,

JEH
John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECORDED - 85

EX - 73

SENT FROM D. O.	
INT	3:17 PM
DATE	1-19-52
BY	<i>ml</i>

JEH:mpd

62-9633-4
30

January 17, 1952

b6
b7C

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

10:51

Senator Joseph McCarthy called me today and stated he had a suggestion we might be able to use, namely, that he thought the letter allegedly written by [] could have been typed on typewriters in either of the offices of Drew Pearson or Senator Benton. He stated he didn't know whether we would be able to get samples from these typewriters but it was just a thought. I told Senator McCarthy that we were presently attempting to locate a [] in New York as there is a possibility that he may have written the letter to the Senator and I stated if this angle washed up we would look into the typewriter aspect.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEH:mpd

RECORDED - 85

INDEXED - 85

EX - 73

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 17 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Mr. DeLoach stated the advisable thing to do, which they will do immediately upon their return to Washington, would be to get the original letter from the Army that [] wrote and compare it with the signature appearing on the recent letter and if they are one and the same then undoubtedly the same man wrote both letters. I told Mr. DeLoach to follow right along the lines he suggested.

Mr. DeLoach stated he would recommend against a surveillance []

Mr. DeLoach stated they were considering the fact that [] is cleared for top secret information, [] and undoubtedly a pervert or queer, and the security angle might enter into it. I stated I would mention this to General Bolling and it would be up to him to use his judgment as to whether [] should be restricted, at least until this investigation is over. I told Mr. DeLoach to keep me advised of developments.

Very truly yours,

H. J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

EH:mpd

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 11 11:20 AM	
DATE 11/18/52	
BY	[]

January 17, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

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9:49

Inspector C. D. DeLoach called me today and stated there were a few developments he wanted to bring to my attention. He stated [redacted]

* [redacted] Commanding Officer is [redacted]

[redacted] telephone No. Ravenswood 8-6000. Inspector DeLoach stated they had talked to [redacted] again and he is very much frightened and indicated that after thinking this matter over that he probably will not mention anything to his Commanding Officer, thus further denoting the fact that the man is a queer and is afraid to bring anything out into the light. Mr. DeLoach stated there is another letter in [redacted] file dated November 29, written by one [redacted] (a civilian) in which [redacted] stated in the letter that [redacted] was a confirmed queer; that he was a disgrace to the United States Army; and that he hung around bars for the purpose of taking men to his one bedroom apartment. Inspector DeLoach stated [redacted] was called into Washington and questioned about this particular letter and his promotion is being held up as a result of this letter pending the Army's investigation. He has confronted [redacted] concerning the writing of this letter; however, [redacted] denied writing it. Mr. DeLoach said they don't know who [redacted] is but they are running a check on him right now as they think he is a very excellent prospect for writing the letter which we have. Mr. DeLoach says he understands the Army has conducted an inquiry concerning the possible perversion tactics of [redacted] and he requested permission to talk to [redacted] Commanding Officer, [redacted] and also, when they have a little background on [redacted] that they call him in and interview him very thoroughly. I told him this would be all right. I inquired whether he thought it desirable for me to call General Bolling and have him contact [redacted] and instruct him to give DeLoach every cooperation. Mr. DeLoach thought this would be an excellent idea and I stated I would do so right away.

Mr. DeLoach stated he would like to point out that they have two letters which undoubtedly were not written by the persons whose signatures they represent, one dated November 29 and the latest one, which we have. They both concern the same man and it looks like a plant regarding this man.

EX - 73

RECORDED - 85
INDEXED - 85

62-36332-6
30

52277

January 18, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

12:06

I called Senator Carl Hayden this morning and told him the Attorney General had referred to me the correspondence which the Senator sent him concerning the letter about Senator McCarthy. I told him we were finishing up an investigation in New York and found the letter to be entirely a fake. I stated we thought we would have the man today who actually wrote it but that we had an affidavit from [] stating he never wrote the letter, nor signed it, and doesn't know Senator McCarthy and has never seen him. Senator Hayden stated he had suspected that the letter was a forgery the first time he saw it, and upon finding out there was such an Army officer, became sure of it as he didn't feel an Army officer would jeopardize his position by admitting he was a homosexual. I told Senator Hayden that [] was [] and also a homosexual and apparently in conversations our men had with him and some of his friends, the homosexuals are very bitter against Senator McCarthy for his attack upon those who are supposed to be in the Government and are retaliating in this manner. I told the Senator I would have the full report sent to him upon its completion but until then I just wanted to brief him on developments. The Senator stated it would not be necessary to send him any report, that the fact I had called him was sufficient, as he had merely passed the information along for what it was worth since Senator Benton was out of town and it had been brought to his office. The Senator stated he believed the letter was a forgery when he first saw it and had so advised the Attorney General. I stated I thought he might like to have a record made of it so he could call it to Senator Benton's attention, since the letter was received at his office. Senator Hayden stated that no report or letter would be necessary, that my conversation with him was sufficient. The Senator thanked me for calling.

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Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

JEH:mpd

RECORDED - 25
INDEXED - 80

Very truly yours,

EX - 73

John Edgar Hoover
Director

F400

JANUARY 18, 1952

52278

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. ROSEN

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On last Tuesday evening the Attorney General personally handed to me the attached correspondence which had been received by him from Senator Hayden. As you will note, it advises the Attorney General that there is being transmitted to him a letter received in the office of Senator Benton written by [redacted] charging certain immoral conduct to Senator McCarthy and volunteering to appear and testify as to the same. The Attorney General gave me this correspondence in the presence of Mr. Vaneck, the Deputy Attorney General, and there was some discussion as to what might be done with it, namely, whether it should be sent to the U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia to handle. I advised against this for the reason that the complainant in this correspondence resided in New York City and if the U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia received this correspondence, he might very probably turn the same over to the Vice Squad of the District of Columbia, who in turn would telegraph the New York Police to make the appropriate investigation. I pointed out that in view of the seriousness of the charges and the delicacy of the matter that I thought it was imperative that no steps be taken that might lead the possibility of this becoming known to the press before the investigation was completed.

It was agreed that evening that I would have a check made to find out whether a man by the name of [redacted] lived at the address given or whether he was a fictitious character. This I had the New York Office ascertain and found that there was such a person living at the address given. I advised the Attorney General of this on the morning of January 16. After some discussion it was agreed that an investigation would be made by this Bureau and that [redacted] would be interviewed to determine what he knew about the matter. I also suggested to the Attorney General that Senator McCarthy be advised of this matter as any investigation obviously would become known to him and it seemed to me to be only fair and proper to advise the Senator that such charges had been made and the action we were taking in the way of making an investigation. The Attorney General concurred in this and requested that I communicate with the Senator.

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Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
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Gandy

RECORDED - 85

EX - 73 INDEXED - 86

I immediately assigned Inspectors [redacted] and Gentry to proceed to New York and to initiate an immediate investigation of this matter. They departed on the afternoon plane for New York. I made an appointment for Senator McCarthy to come to my office at 4:30 p.m. and I showed to the Senator

F40P

51 FEB 5 1952

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the correspondence which had been received by the Attorney General. The Senator was, of course, indignant and requested that a most thorough and complete investigation be made without any respect to his official position or any friendship with him. He stated he was not surprised that such a charge had been made and he anticipated there would be others as serious, or even more so, before the end of the forthcoming election. The Senator was most cooperative and stated that he would be available to answer any questions desired or make any statement that we saw fit to take from him.

Late on the evening of the 16th, Inspector DeLoach called me from New York and stated they had located [] and had taken a statement from him. [] denied having written the letter; denied that it was his signature; denied he had ever seen or met McCarthy; and branded it as a complete lie in so far as he was concerned. Inspector DeLoach stated that there was no question in his mind but that [] had not written the letter from the interview with [] and there were other leads developed which I instructed Mr. DeLoach to run down in order to determine, if we could, who actually did write the letter as it obviously was a forgery. Following my conversation with Mr. DeLoach, I called Senator McCarthy by phone and advised him of the developments for which he was quite appreciative.

On the morning of January 17, I advised the Attorney General of developments and of the action which I had taken in advising Senator McCarthy. The Attorney General was appreciative of what had been done and urged that the investigation continue in an effort to try and identify who had actually written the letter.

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During the course of the 17th, I communicated with General Bolling of G-2 in order to secure the full cooperation of [] Commanding Officer in New York City. General Bolling extended the fullest cooperation. Later in the day, General Bolling advised me there was certain information which he thought I should have incident to this matter and he would give it to Mr. Reynolds, the Bureau's Liaison representative at the Pentagon, if I had no objection. General Bolling did this and later on January 17, Mr. Reynolds advised me that General Bolling had been shown the copy of an affidavit made by [] which had been furnished to Mr. Matthew Connolly, Secretary to the President, last September by Mr. Drew Pearson and had been witnessed by []. This affidavit alleged that a man by the name of [] who is [] had told the person making the affidavit that Senator McCarthy was a homosexual and that he, [] had had relations with Senator McCarthy. Mr. Connolly had asked General Bolling to make an investigation into this matter but to see that it was handled on a highly confi-

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confidential and classified basis. An investigation has been going on of this matter in [redacted]. The delay seems to have been occasioned by the fact that there were a number of [redacted] and a number of these persons were in Japan and Korea. All of these have been eliminated and finally [redacted] was located in an Army camp in this country who is a cook and who came from Wiesbaden. An undercover agent has been assigned by the Army to associate with this [redacted] and to date it has only been ascertained that this [redacted] is a homosexual and claims to know McCarthy but at no time has he made any statement indicating any immoral relations with Senator McCarthy. This [redacted] has not been interviewed, however, or questioned by the Army as to the statements contained in the affidavit. General Bolling has been reluctant to proceed any further in the matter in view of the fact it involved a United States Senator. I told Mr. Reynolds that I, of course, would treat with strict confidence the information which General Bolling had furnished but suggested that General Bolling brief Mr. Connolly as to what progress he, General Bolling, has made and as to whether the [redacted] mentioned shouldn't be interviewed by the Army to nail down specifically the story which is attributed to him in the affidavit furnished to Mr. Connolly by Mr. Drew Pearson.

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There, of course, is no action that we can or need take in connection with this matter of the affidavit which General Bolling is investigating but I set it forth here merely for informative purposes.

Mr. DeLoach is returning to Washington this afternoon, having communicated with me and advised me of the fact and he advised me he has run out all leads and has narrowed the suspect down to an individual by the name of [redacted] who is another homosexual and an associate of [redacted] has been questioned but has denied writing the letter in question but, according to Mr. DeLoach and Mr. Gearty, they are of the opinion that his handwriting is the same as that on the letter which Senator Hayden sent to the Attorney General. I told Mr. DeLoach to arrange for the Laboratory to make a technical examination of this handwriting tonight so that he, Mr. DeLoach, may prepare and complete his report tomorrow.

Today I telephoned Senator Hayden and advised him that the matter which he had directed to the Attorney General pertaining to Senator McCarthy had been referred to me for investigation and we had found that it was a complete forgery. Senator Hayden said he had suspected as much and in so far as he was concerned it was a closed matter. Of course, as soon as the report of Inspector DeLoach is received I will want a copy of it to be transmitted to the Attorney General, together with the original correspondence that is attached hereto. The Attorney General should be advised in the memorandum that I

have telephonically informed Senator Hayden that the letter which was trans-
mitted to the Attorney General pertaining to Senator McCarthy has been
found to be a forgery.

Very truly yours,

52281

H. J. H.
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Attachments

SENT FROM D. O.
FILED 2:35 PM
U.S. 1-19-52
BY <i>[Signature]</i>

JPH:mgd

62-76332-7

The Attorney General

1/22/52

Director, FBI

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

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SENATOR JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

RECORDED - 112

On Tuesday, January 5, 1952, you handed me a letter from United States Senator Carl Hayden, with attachments, dated January 14, 1952, concerning the activities of [redacted]

You were informed an immediate investigation would be instituted concerning this matter. This investigation has now been completed and there is attached a copy of a memorandum dated January 21, 1952, containing the results thereof. As you will observe, the signature of [redacted] appearing on the letter to United States Senator William Benton, is a forgery, and I have telephonically informed Senator Hayden of this fact.

The original letter to you from Senator Hayden, and the attachments, are being returned herewith.

Attachments

G CG: CDD/ehw

DECLASSIFIED BY 5886

ON 4/15/78

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
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59 FEB 12 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: January 22, 1952

FROM : INSPECTORS G. C. GEARTY AND
C. D. DELOACHSUBJECT: SENATOR JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY
Information ConcerningSPECIAL INQUIRYThere is attached a memorandum containing the results
of the investigation concerning the captioned matter.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

There is also attached a memorandum to the Attorney
General forwarding a copy of the above-mentioned memorandum.

Attachments

GCG:pg

EX - 23
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2- encl

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

FROM : *g* Inspectors C. D. DeLoach and
G. C. Gearty

SUBJECT: SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: 1/21/52

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I. PURPOSE

You will recall that a letter dated 12/29/51, addressed to the Honorable William Benton, U. S. Senate, bearing the purported signature of [redacted] charged that Senator Joseph R. McCarthy committed sodomy on [redacted] as well as other officers known to [redacted] agreed in the letter to testify concerning the charge.

Pursuant to your instructions, Inspectors DeLoach and Gearty handled the investigation of this matter in New York City and their findings are set forth below. There is set forth as Attachment #1 miscellaneous information concerning credit, criminal, Selective Service and file checks.

II. RESULTS OF INQUIRY

A. [redacted]

Address - [redacted]
27 Years of Age

[redacted] was interviewed at his residence on the evening of 1/16/52. At this time he admitted a very few indiscretions as to homosexuality, however, denied being a pervert and emphatically denied writing the above-mentioned letter and indicated that he had no knowledge of the existence of such a letter. He denied knowing Senator McCarthy or having ever seen the Senator. He also denied ever having been in the Wardman Bar in Washington. He stated on only 1 occasion had he ever spent the night in Washington, this occasion being in 1949 when he spent the night at the Hotel Harrington. He denied ever being a party to any immoral act of any nature in Washington, D. C. or its suburbs.

25 3 11 ENCLOSURE BEHIND [redacted] was obviously evasive as to who might have written the letter in question. He also was reluctant to answer

Attachments

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ENCLOSURE

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questions concerning his own character and the character of associates. A sworn signed statement was taken from [] at this time with reference to the above facts.

After extensive background investigation which reflected the nature of [] associates: a criminal record which showed that he was arrested [] for loitering unduly in a men's rest room in Times Square Subway Station (disposition, plea of guilty and suspended sentence); and the fact that [] might possibly be connected with a group of professional perverts, [] was reinterviewed at the New York Office. On this occasion, after extensive questioning, [] broke down and confessed to the following:

- (1) He has been associating with one [] for approximately 2 years.
- (2) He permitted [] to perform unnatural oral acts on him on the average of approximately once each 2 to 3 weeks during this 2-year period.
- (3) For the past year, he has been endeavoring to sever his relationship with []
- (4) [] had been most insistent and demanding of [] person.
- (5) [] made numerous threats to expose [] to [] acquaintances, the names of which [] obtained from lists maintained in apartment.
- (6) [] has embarrassed [] in front of [] family.
- (7) [] wrote 2 letters to [] threatening to expose [] concerning his homosexual relations with other people. [] admitted to [] attorney having written the letters above mentioned.

- (8) [] convinced [] wrote the letter to Senator Benton because [] spurned [] affection and association.
- (9) [] admitted permitting [] to perform an oral unnatural act upon him.

[] stated, and this was confirmed by other persons, that in all instances involving homosexual acts he was the passive participant. The 2 sworn signed statements obtained from [] are set forth as Attachments #2 and #3.

B.

[]
Address - []

[]
24 Years of Age

Profession - []
[]

In a sworn signed statement [] admitted an intimate acquaintance with [] since October 1949. He admitted being a homosexual for as long as he can remember:

[] also admitted that during the period of his acquaintanceship with [] he performed homosexual acts of perversion on [] on the average of once each 2 weeks. He also admitted that [] had performed acts of sodomy on him on approximately 5 occasions. [] would not admit writing a letter to Senator Benton over the signature of [] however, he admitted having written 2 letters to [] in which he had threatened to ruin [] socially in New York, New York. It is to be noted in one letter he threatened to notify [] commanding officer of [] activities.

[] admitted the reason for having written the letters was because [] was endeavoring to stop the relationship and he decided he would do everything possible to force him to continue the association. He admitted having taken names of other individuals which he found in [] apartment, and, therefore, drew the conclusion that [] was maintaining association with other persons and he objected to these associations because he wanted [] for himself. [] admitted that he had obtained an envelope addressed to [] which bore the return name and address of []. It is noted that a letter was directed to the Adjutant General, U. S. Army, Pentagon Building, Washington, D. C., dated 11/12/51, bearing the alleged signature of [] in which was set forth statements to the effect that [] was a homosexual. [] would not admit that he wrote the letter to the Adjutant General.

During the above-mentioned interview, [] appeared highly nervous, particularly when questions were directed to him concerning his having written the letters to the Adjutant General and Senator Benton. On several occasions his entire body shook violently and he wildly waved his arms, indicating a mental disturbance. He was overly concerned only with reference to admissions that would indicate his having written the letters in question. It should be noted at this point that following the second interview with [] contacted [] and learned that inquiry was being made specifically with reference to 2 letters written to Government officials. He also learned from [] that [] had furnished information with reference to the homosexual relationship existing between [] and []. It is further to be noted [] admitted that such conversation had taken place but that [] when interviewed, denied having contacted [] following [] being interviewed on the second occasion. As previously stated, [] indicated he was firmly convinced that [] had written the questioned letter.

Handwriting specimens were obtained from [] of the signatures of [] and []. Type-writing specimens also were obtained from the office in which [] is employed, as well as of a typewriter located in his residence. Handwriting specimens had also been obtained from [] and also typewriting specimens were obtained from 2 typewriters located in his apartment. The sworn signed statement obtained from [] is set forth as Attachment #4.

C.

Address -

and

19 Years of Age

[redacted] colored, admitted being a homosexual for the past 4 years. He also admitted that on 2 occasions he committed unnatural oral acts on the person of [redacted] these acts having taken place in [redacted] Oldsmobile automobile. He admitted being acquainted with [redacted] for approximately 1 year. [redacted] admitted that [redacted] had telephonically contacted him on the morning of 1/17/52; told him that he, [redacted] had been interviewed and cautioned [redacted] not to admit that he had had intimate relations with [redacted] denied having written the letter which was directed to the Adjutant General concerning [redacted] which letter contained his signature. He advised that the existence of such a letter was first brought to his attention when he received a letter from the Army acknowledging the letter which he was alleged to have written. [redacted] stated he telephoned the Pentagon Building and denied that he had written such a letter and thereafter confirmed his denials in letter form in which he had his signature notarized. [redacted] advised he contacted [redacted] after having been informed by the Army of the existence of the letter, at which time [redacted] informed him that he, [redacted], had a friend, the identity of whom he did not reveal, that he thought had written the letter and signed [redacted] name thereto. [redacted] admitted being more or less a free lance male prostitute and, therefore, had no especial demands on the person of [redacted] He expressed an apparent surprise when informed another letter had been directed to a Government official concerning [redacted] and denied having written such a letter.

[redacted] indicated that it was common knowledge among his associates that Senator Joseph R. McCarthy had made a strong effort to expose Communists and perverts in Government and, therefore, perverts as a rule resented Senator McCarthy's efforts to expose perversion. The sworn signed statement obtained from [redacted] is set forth as Attachment #5.

D. [redacted]

Address - [redacted]

25 Years of Age

[redacted] admitted in a sworn signed statement that he had been a homosexual for a lengthy period of time. He stated he knew [redacted] however, had not participated in any homosexual acts with [redacted]. He admitted entering into homosexual relations with [redacted] and that [redacted] lived with him. [redacted] admitted being aware of the existence of a letter to the Adjutant General, but such information had come to his attention only when [redacted] advised him that he was writing a letter to the Adjutant General denying that he had written a previous letter. [redacted] insisted that he or [redacted] had no reason to seek revenge against [redacted]. He stated that he did not own a typewriter and that he had no knowledge of [redacted] owning a typewriter. The sworn signed statement obtained from [redacted] is set forth as Attachment #6.

III. LABORATORY EXAMINATION

(1) The Laboratory conducted the following examinations:

(1) compared the known handwriting specimens of [redacted] with the signature appearing on the letter to Senator Benton; (2) compared the specimens of [redacted] handwriting with the signature of [redacted] contained on the letter to the Adjutant General; (3) compared the signature on the letter to Senator Benton with the signature appearing on the letter to the Adjutant General.

It was concluded that [redacted] could neither be eliminated nor positively identified as the writer of the [redacted] and [redacted] signatures as they appeared on both letters. The Examiner stated the signatures may be poor attempts to copy previous signatures of [redacted] and [redacted]. Such attempts would result in the appearance of handwriting characteristics not normally found in the writing of the person responsible therefor. It was concluded additional handwriting specimens might be of no use since [redacted] now on guard, would insure that he did write in his normal manner. With reference to the comparison of the signatures appearing on the 2 letters, the Examiner stated there were identifiable characteristics included in the signatures which appeared on both letters; however, such characteristics were not sufficient to make a positive identification that one person had written both signatures.

- (2) The Laboratory examined all the handwriting and typewriting specimens obtained. They eliminated [redacted] and [redacted] handwriting specimens. Also eliminated were typewriting specimens obtained from the residence of [redacted] and the office where [redacted] is employed. The typing which appeared on the letter to the Adjutant General dated 11/12/51 and the typing which appeared on the letter to Senator Benton of 12/29/51, was prepared on the same typewriter, an L. C. Smith, pica, 10 letters per inch. The stationery used in both letters was identical, both bearing a "permanized Plover Bond" watermark.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

- (1) [redacted] and all other persons interviewed denied knowing Senator McCarthy and also denied they have ever been engaged in any activities whatsoever with him.
- (2) [redacted] is an admitted homosexual.
- (3) [redacted] has denied writing the letter to Senator William Benton and Laboratory examination has affirmed his statement.
- (4) [redacted] is an admitted long-time homosexual. He admits writing 2 letters to [redacted] threatening to expose [redacted] homosexual background. One of the letters intimated that [redacted] superiors would be notified of [redacted] homosexual activities. Photostats of these letters obtained.
- (5) [redacted] endeavored to sever his intimate relationship with [redacted] admits he would do anything in his power to insure that such relationship be continued due to his being "in love" with [redacted]

- (6) [] and [] deny writing letter to Adjutant General, U. S. Army and letter to Senator William Benton. Handwriting examination by Laboratory eliminates these individuals as suspects.
- (7) The Laboratory handwriting examination in this case has resulted in the conclusion that [] could neither be eliminated or positively identified as the writer of the [] signature. The Laboratory Examiner advises that the signature "[]" is possibly a poor imitation of the true signature of [] consequently, it is doubtful that additional handwriting specimens would be helpful inasmuch as [] is now on guard and would, therefore, fail to duplicate the signature appearing on the questioned letters. The letter dated 11/12/51 to the Adjutant General and the letter dated 12/29/51 to Senator Benton were prepared on the same typewriter and undoubtedly by the same person.
- (8) [] is firmly convinced that [] wrote the letters in question. [] had unlimited access to [] apartment and admitted that he intended to ruin [] socially in New York. [] admitted additionally that he surreptitiously took names and addresses of friends and associates of [] from [] apartment, including the name and address of [] whose signature appeared on the letter to the Adjutant General. [] admits being insanely jealous of [] friends.
- (9) [] was extremely nervous during interview. He is 4-F, due to being psychopathic and homosexual. He was placed in an institution when 15 years of age for 9½ months as a result of being a homosexual. [] admitted that [] had performed approximately 5 acts of sodomy on him. In this connection, of the persons interviewed, [] was the only one having knowledge that [] committed acts of sodomy and, therefore, was in a good position to have referred to such acts.
- (10) All facts point to the conclusion that [] was the writer of the letter dated 12/29/51, to Senator William Benton concerning Senator McCarthy.

In accordance with the Director's instructions, the facts concerning [redacted] being a homosexual were furnished to General A. R. Bolling, G-2, on 1/21/52. General Bolling was most appreciative and wished his appreciation be conveyed to the Director. He advised that based on the information furnished to him that [redacted] would be immediately dismissed from the Service.

JAN 21 1952

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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	<u>Page</u>
I. Purpose	1
II. Results of Inquiry	1
A. [REDACTED]	1
B. [REDACTED]	3
C. [REDACTED]	5
D. [REDACTED]	6
III. Laboratory Examination	6
IV. Conclusions	7

JAN 21 1952

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ATTACHMENTS

Attachment #1 - Miscellaneous Information

Attachment #2 - Sworn signed statement of [REDACTED]

Attachment #3 - 2nd sworn signed statement of [REDACTED]

Attachment #4 - Sworn signed statement of [REDACTED]

Attachment #5 - Sworn signed statement of [REDACTED]

Attachment #6 - Sworn signed statement of [REDACTED]

Attachment #7 - Photostatic copies of anonymous letters written to [REDACTED] by [REDACTED]

Attachment #8 - A photostat of letter dated 12/29/51 addressed to Senator William Benton, bearing the purported signature of [REDACTED]

Attachment #9 - A photostat of letter dated 1/14/52 from Senator Carl Hayden to the Attorney General

Attachment #10- A photostat of Military Service Record of [REDACTED]

January 23, 1952

5:40

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

Major General A. R. Bolling of G-2 returned my earlier telephone call to him. I advised him that I thought he should know of the conversation I had just had with Senator McCarthy in regard to the Senator's request for information concerning the investigation of certain allegations of homosexual activities made against the Senator. I stated I briefed him on the investigation and told him that we have proved the document was a fake and that I had sent the report to the Attorney General and I had also called Senator Hayden and advised him. I told him that Senator McCarthy then asked me if we had finished the investigation completely and he was advised that we had finished it. The Senator stated the reason he had asked me was because he was going to ask me to look into another matter.

I told the General that Senator McCarthy said there was another affidavit he had been told about, stating that he had seen McInerney and had inquired of him as to why he did not proceed with the prosecution of Drew Pearson under the McCarran Act because of the various leaks by Pearson of information from secret documents. He said that McInerney told him there wasn't any evidence as to how he got the material and McCarthy pointed out to McInerney that the law didn't require that there be evidence of where he got it; the mere fact he printed classified documents was a violation of law. He said McInerney told him, McCarthy, that he had been shown an affidavit presumably witnessed by Anderson in which McCarthy was charged with having spent some time in a hotel in Wisconsin having immoral relations with someone who was in the Army and that McInerney further told him that if he, McCarthy, continued to press charges against Pearson that Pearson had threatened to use this affidavit against him. I told the General that McCarthy wanted to know if I wouldn't also look into this if the other case wasn't closed in the Bureau and get hold of Anderson and make him put up or shut up. The General was advised that I told the Senator the case in the Bureau was closed; that I, of course, didn't know of the conversation he had with McInerney but there was nothing we could do on it. I told the General that I did not indicate to McCarthy that I knew anything about this and that I did not know who showed the affidavit to McInerney; that it was presumably shown to him either by Anderson or by Pearson. General Bolling

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

FROM : Inspectors G. D. DeLoach and
G. C. Gearty

SUBJECT: U. S. SENATOR JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: 1/23/52

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Pursuant to your instructions, an appointment was arranged with Major General A. R. Bolling, Assistant Chief of Staff - G-2, on 1/21/52, relative to briefing him regarding the activities of [redacted] who has admitted being a homosexual.

While discussing the above matter with General Bolling, he voluntarily mentioned the Army's investigation of [redacted] who allegedly has claimed he participated in an immoral act with the captioned individual at Wausau, Wisconsin (population 1940 - 27,268). General Bolling stated that he personally had assigned a trusted CIC Undercover Agent to become acquainted with [redacted] in order to learn any information possible. He stated that the CIC man had been sent to the Army's Cooks and Bakers School and had later been assigned to the same company and mess unit at Fort Benning, Georgia, to which [redacted] was assigned. To date, this man has only learned that [redacted] is a homosexual.

General Bolling indicated that his investigators had learned that Senator McCarthy, one [redacted] (who reportedly heard [redacted] tell of the incident with the Senator), and [redacted] had all stayed at the same hotel in Wausau, Wisconsin, on the night the alleged event took place. General Bolling indicated that regardless of this evidence, the Army did not intend to interview any principals in this matter other than [redacted]

General Bolling inquired as to what you might advise in connection with the Army interviewing [redacted]. He was advised that you had established the long-standing policy of nailing down such matters thoroughly and expeditiously so that innocent persons might be absolved of needless gossip. It was indicated that such a principle seemed to apply in this case. General Bolling agreed with this viewpoint and stated that an experienced intelligence officer, one Colonel Orville, would be directed to proceed to Fort Benning immediately to interview [redacted]

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EX-23

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General Bolling stated that [] would not be specifically questioned as to immoral acts with Senator McCarthy but that the question would be asked: "Have you ever been engaged in immoral acts with any official of the U. S. Government"?

General Bolling intimated several times during the conversation that he preferred that the FBI take over this case. He was, of course, reminded that the Army's responsibility stemmed from a specific request from the White House; that the Army had conducted all investigation thus far; and, therefore, we could not assume such responsibilities. He stated that he was very much concerned over the delicacy of this situation, not only because of the delinquent status of the case, but additionally, because of the violations of protocol in that he was dealing direct with the White House and not through Army Secretary Frank Pace. In connection with the Army's delay in handling this matter he mentioned that Mr. Matthew J. Connelly, while at a cocktail party at the home of Colonel Lew Truman, nephew of the President, had mentioned to Colonel Truman that "he had given a matter to Bolling to handle some months ago, but had never heard anything since that time."

b6
b7C

General Bolling stated that he would confidentially advise you of the results of the interview with [] before any contact was made with Mr. Connelly of the White House.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

[redacted] - Subject of Affidavit

A review of the Bureau's indices revealed no record of [redacted]

The Bureau received a loyalty form on [redacted] who was born [redacted] at [redacted]. At the time the form was received by the Bureau, this individual was employed by the Navy Department [redacted]

The Bureau also received a loyalty form on [redacted] who was born [redacted] at [redacted]. At the time the form was received by the Bureau, this individual was employed by the War Department [redacted]

The indices reveal approximately 40 references to [redacted]. The localities on the index cards were other than Wisconsin.

An attempt will be made to procure further identifying data on [redacted] from General Bolling.

[redacted] - Individual Who Witnessed the Affidavit

A review of the Bureau's files failed to reveal any record of [redacted]

[redacted] - Individual Who Signed Affidavit

A review of the Bureau's files failed to reveal any record of a [redacted]

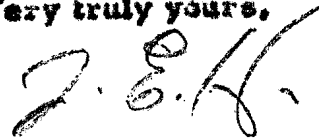
There was a reference to [redacted] who in 1940 lived [redacted]. This individual with one [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

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stated they were moving in on the case and he had sent a Colonel down to conduct a full questioning of the soldier down there and he would send us a complete copy of it. I told the General I just thought he should know that McCarthy had apparently learned of the affidavit which I presumed was the same one the General was investigating and that I had specifically asked him whether it had been indicated to him that the affidavit was being investigated and he said it had not so he apparently does not know that it had been referred to the General. The General was most appreciative of this information.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc-Mr. Nease

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JEM:EH

January 23, 1952

5:20

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

Senator Joseph McCarthy called me to inquire concerning the progress made on the investigation of allegations made against him regarding homosexual activities. I told the Senator that the investigation was concluded and a copy had been sent to the Attorney General together with the correspondence which he had given to us, and also Senator Hayden was advised that the investigation had proved the allegations to be false. I stated that very briefly the individual in New York, who was interviewed the first night, did not write the letter and it was not his signature. I further stated he had been a queer for sometime and there were two other individuals like him who were interviewed and from whom we took handwriting specimens and typewriting specimens. I stated that all denied they had written the letter or that it was their signature and further none of the typewriting specimens jibed with that which we had, but the handwriting of one of the fellows was slightly similar but the experts in the Laboratory could not positively say one way or the other. I told the Senator that it boiled down to the fact that this group of homosexuals were quite sore at the Senator because he had made speeches against them, etc. Senator McCarthy was appreciative of this information.

In addition to the above the Senator stated there was another matter which he wanted to take up with me and which I might want to check into. He advised me that McInerney was in his office about four months ago; that he, the Senator, had called him and asked him whether there was going to be any prosecution against Pearson on his possession of the secret documents. Senator McCarthy told me that McInerney had stated that he personally did not know how Pearson had gotten them and he, the Senator, had pointed out the law which had no concern with how he had gotten them but was concerned with the unauthorized publication of them which was in violation of the McCarran Act. McCarthy stated at this point McInerney suggested he come down to see the Senator, which he did and at which time he, McInerney, stated that someone had showed him an affidavit gotten by Jack Anderson who was coming up from Milwaukee and Pearson was going to use it if he, the Senator, insisted on prosecuting Pearson. The Senator told me he asked what the statement was and was advised that it was a statement

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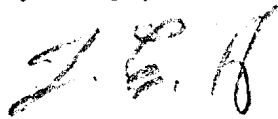
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JAN 25 1952

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that during the Republican Convention in Milwaukee he, the Senator, had stayed in a hotel with a queer. I asked the Senator if McInerney had told him if anybody was investigating that and he stated he had not; that McInerney just said that Pearson had it and Anderson had gotten it. Senator McCarthy thought if the other matter had not been closed we might call Anderson and find out where he had gotten the affidavit. I stated if we run across this latter thing in some other angle we will look into it as the first matter had been closed now and there was nothing further we could do. He stated this would be all right.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc-Mr. Nease

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JEH:EH

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: January 24, 1952

FROM : S. W. REYNOLDS *SR*b6
b7C*SK-1*SUBJECT: *JOSEPH R. McEntyre*

Major General A. R. Bolling telephonically contacted the writer on January 24, 1952, and indicated that he had discussed the above-captioned individual with the Director on the evening of January 23. He advised the writer that he desired Mr. Hoover be informed that he, General Bolling, is dispatching an Agent by plane today to interrogate the above-captioned individual.

Tolson	☒
Ladd	☐
Clegg	☐
Glavin	☐
Nichols	☐
Rosen	☐
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JAN 30 1952

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EX - 76

[Signature]

61 FEB 6 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: January 28, 1952

FROM : S. W. REYNOLDS *SWR*SUBJECT:

Major General A. R. Bolling contacted me at 10:30 a.m., this date, and advised that his Agents have interviewed has admitted being a sex pervert but denies having had any immoral associations with the Senator in question. General Bolling advised that submitted to a polygraph test and the results of this test did not indicate that was lying.

General Bolling stated that will be discharged from the Army.

Tolson ☒
Ladd ☒
Clegg ☒
Glavin ☒
Nichols ☒
Rosen ☒
Tracy ☒
Harbo ☒
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65 FEB 8 1952

EX-67

62-7633-14
MAR 3 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : Mr. G. H. Scatterday

SUBJECT: SENATOR JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: March 11, 1952

Tolson ☒

Ladd ☒

Clegg ☒

Glavin ☒

Nichols ☒

Rosen ☒

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Harbo ☒

Belmont ☒

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Gandy ☒

PURPOSE

To advise you that a review of all main files possibly identical with Senator Joseph McCarthy fails to reflect that any investigation has been conducted of Senator McCarthy by the Bureau. However, his name has been indirectly associated in three collateral matters in which the Bureau has been interested. 7-1

DETAILS

All main files possibly identical with Senator McCarthy were reviewed and did not reflect that he has been the subject of a Bureau investigation. This review does indicate, however, that he has been indirectly connected with three collateral matters in which the Bureau has been interested as follows:

1. During 1950, at the request of the Department, an investigation was conducted entitled, "Unknown Subject (Source of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's Information Regarding Government Employees); Removal of Government Property; Loyalty of Government Employees", Bureau files 121-23278. This investigation was conducted in an effort to determine the source of Senator McCarthy's information concerning Edward G. Posniak. Although Senator McCarthy was not a subject in this case, he was interviewed by Mr. Ladd as to his source of information and the Senator refused to disclose his source and further stated that no employee of his office could furnish any information and that he had instructed his employees accordingly.

b6
b7C

2. You will recall that the Loyalty Review Board and the Department requested the Bureau to conduct an investigation concerning a possible "leak" in the Loyalty Review Board which the Board believed was caused by [redacted]. The Bureau did not conduct this investigation inasmuch as the matter appeared to be of an administrative nature to be settled by the Loyalty Review Board. Chairman Bingham of the Loyalty Review Board advised the Bureau in connection with the [redacted] matter that he thought possibly [redacted] might be the source for information concerning loyalty cases publicized by Senator McCarthy. 62-96332-141

RECORDED

INDEXED

GHS:WMJ

MAR 7 1952

MAR 12 1952

62-96332-141

74-37708-1

10

MD Stamps

3. In connection with the investigation entitled, "Unknown Subjects; Alleged Irregularities, General Election, State of Maryland, November 7, 1950; Election Laws; Perjury," it was ascertained that Senator McCarthy was involved in the issuance of certain campaign literature for Senator Butler.

During this investigation it was determined that a tabloid entitled, "From the Record," was released during the Butler campaign on behalf of Butler, which tabloid made it appear that Senator Tydings had presided over a Senate investigation in such a manner as to "whitewash" charges concerning disloyalty of State Department employees. The idea for the tabloid was conceived by Butler's supporters, including Senator McCarthy and employees of his office. The tabloid stated it was sponsored by "Young Democrats for Butler," which organization paid for the publication and distribution and was later reimbursed therefor by the Butler campaign treasurer. Senator McCarthy and his staff employees might be technically considered as possible defendants under Section 612, Title 18, United States Code, which provides penalties for failure to label published campaign literature which does not contain the names of the persons, committee, corporation, etc., or the officers thereof responsible for such publication and distribution. It should be noted that copies of reports in this case have been furnished to the Department and it should be further noted that Senator McCarthy was not considered as a subject in this investigation.

ACTION:

None. This is for your information.



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: April 10, 1952

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: *Senator Joseph R. McCarthy* ✓ *ok*

Tolson ✓
 Ladd ✓
 Clegg ✓
 Glavin ✓
 Nichols ✓
 Rosen ✓
 Tracy ✓
 Harbo ✓
 Belmont ✓
 Mohr ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Nease ✓
 Gandy ✓

[redacted] of International News Service advised me that he had on good authority learned that the Department was holding up a case involving Senator McCarthy and the procurement of war materials while McCarthy was still in the Pacific.

After checking, I told *[redacted]* that we had made no such investigation and knew nothing about such a case.

CC - Mr. Rosen

LBN:mb *ml*

Have we made any investigation of any such matter?

b6
 b7C

RECORDED - 29

INDEXED 29

EX-25

APR 18 1952
 10

3028
 RECEIVED

61112

69 APR 22 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD *ok*
 FROM : A. ROSEN *ABRM*
 SUBJECT: SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: April 15, 1952 ✓

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols ✓
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

This memorandum is being submitted pursuant to the Director's inquiry.

On a memorandum dated April 10, 1952, explaining an International News Service inquiry to the effect that the Department was holding up a case involving Senator McCarthy and the procurement of war materials while McCarthy was still in the Pacific, the Director noted: "Have we made any investigation of any such matter?"

All main files possibly identical with Senator McCarthy were reviewed and did not reflect that he has been the subject of a Bureau investigation.

MJB:ige

RECORDED - 29

EX-25

APR 18 1952
 10

69 APR 22 1952

April 22, 1952

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Treasury
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

By direction of the Attorney General, the files of the office of former Special Assistant to the Attorney General Newbold Morris have been turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for appropriate action.

b6
b7C

Attached is a photostatic copy of a letter from [redacted] to Mr. Morris under date of February 13, 1952. This letter does not appear to contain any information relative to matters within the jurisdiction of this Bureau but may be of interest to your agency. The correspondent has not been advised of this reference.

In the event that your agency should conduct any administrative inquiry in this regard and any violation of laws within the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is determined, you are requested to advise this Bureau promptly so that the necessary investigation may be undertaken.

The Acting Attorney General has been advised of the referral of this matter to your agency.

62-96332-14X3
94-39908-70 sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

APR 30 1952

62-new
cc: 62-88866
AJM:EM

RE: SENATOR JOSEPH McCARTHY
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION)

COMM - FBI

APR 23 1952

MAILED 20

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
APR 23 6 31 PM '52

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

b6
b7C

February 20, 1952

[Redacted]
[Redacted]

Dear [Redacted]

In reply to your letter of February 13, 1952,
please be assured that the matter mentioned therein will
receive careful consideration and such action will be
taken as the facts may warrant.

Sincerely,

Newbold Morris
Special Assistant to the
Attorney General

14X3

Hon Newbold Morris Feb 13-1954
Wash D C

Dear Sir now that we have
an honest man appointed by
the President to clean up Corruption
I heard Drew Pearson about
one year ago make the
statement that Senator Mc
Carthy had not paid any
income tax and had figured
out his business at a loss
to dodge paying income tax
Pearson made this statement
on the radio and asked
McCarthy why he didnt go
on to jail where he belonged
I think this should be seen
into Mc Carthy has smeared
and slandered all must every
one in the state department and
has immunity from prosecution
Will you answer me this is
Drew Pearson a liar or is
Mc Carthy ⁶²⁻³⁶³⁷⁷ ~~guilty~~ ¹⁹⁵³ ~~persecuting~~
tapes 62-36377

TRUE COPY

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Feb 13-1952

Hon New Bold Morris
Wash D. C.

Dear sir now that we have an honest man appointed by the President to clean up corruption I heard Drew Pierson about one year ago make the statement that senator McCarthy had not paid any income tax and had figured out his business at a loss to dodge paying income tax. Pierson made this statement on the radio and asked McCarthy why he didn't go on to jail where he belonged. I think this should be seen into McCarthy has smeared and slandered all most every one in the state department and has immunity from prosecution. Will you answer me this is Drew Pierson a liar or is McCarthy guilty of evading taxes.

[REDACTED]

62-96332-15 Wash. Post. 2/12/52
Wash. Star 2/10/52, 16, 17, 18, Wash. Post.
4/16/52, 19, Wash. Star 4/11/52
CHANGED TO
94-37708-65X, A, A, 67, 68, 70
A, 69, A.

JUN 12 1952
Rm.

C

Tolson ☒
 Ladd ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Clegg ☒
 Glavin ☒
 Harbo ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tracy ☒
 Laughlin ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Tele. Rm. ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

mak 7
G.I.R.-3

(MCCARTHY)

SEN. JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY (R-WIS.) TODAY CHALLENGED FOUR DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES TO STATE THEIR VIEWS ON ALLEGED ACCUSED COMMUNISTS OR LOYALTY-SECURITY RISKS WHO HAVE BEEN OUSTED OR HAVE RESIGNED FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

HE TOLD THE SENATE THESE FOUR DEMOCRATS ASSAILED "MY CAMPAIGN AGAINST COMMUNISM" IN RECENT SPEECHES BEFORE A MEETING OF AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION.

HE IDENTIFIED THEM AS SENS. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY (D-MINN.), ESTES KEFAUVER (D-TENN.) AND BRIEN MCMAHON (D-CONN.) AND AVERELL HARRIMAN, MUTUAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATOR.

MCCARTHY SAID THAT, OF THE 81 CASES HE ONCE GAVE TO A SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE INVESTIGATING HIS COMMUNISTS-IN-GOVERNMENT CHARGES, 11 OF THE PERSONS INVOLVED HAVE BEEN OUSTED OR HAVE RESIGNED FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

HE CHALLENGED THE FOUR DEMOCRATS TO ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS:

1. "DOES THEIR OPPOSITION TO MY EXPOSURE OF COMMUNISTS, FELLOW TRAVELERS AND DUPES CONSTITUTE A SOLEMN CAMPAIGN PROMISE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THEY WOULD REINSTATE THE 11 IF THEY ARE ELECTED? OR
2. "DOES IT MEAN THAT THOUGH THEY CONDEMN MCCARTHY'S METHODS, THEY AGREE THAT THE 11 SHOULD BE LEFT OUT OF THE GOVERNMENT?"

(MORE) 5/26--JW625P

RECORDED - 63

INDEXED - 63

26

68 JUN 13 1952

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Laughlin _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Rm. _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

ADD MCCARTHY (625P)

MCCARTHY PUT INTO THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD SEVERAL EDITORIALS AND ARTICLES FROM THE A.D.A.'S NEWSPAPER, NOT BECAUSE HE ENDORSED ITS IDEAS BUT "TO SHOW WHAT KIND OF AN ORGANIZATION IT IS."

ONE OF THESE ARTICLES, HE SAID, WAS A "VICIOUS ATTACK ON (FBI DIRECTOR) J. EDGAR HOOVER, ONE OF THE GREATEST LIVING AMERICANS, NEXT TO GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR."

5/26--JW630P

Let me see this editorial -

h.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD
 CONTAINING EDITORIAL
 FURNISHED. *7-1*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 30 1952

WESTERN UNION

WU J074 NL PD.

MADISON WIS AUG 29 1952

J EDGAR HOOVER

FBI

DEAR MR HOOVER IMPORTANT IN THE MINDS OF CITIZENS OF
WISCONSIN IS THE ISSUE ON SENATOR JOSEPH MCCARTHY THE
POLITICAL FUTURE OF THIS MAN IS AT STAKE AND PERHAPS HIS
RETURN TO CIVIL LIFE IS ALSO VERY MUCH A FACTOR IN KNOWING
THE TRUTH ABOUT HIM AND HIS ACCUSATIONS ON COMMUNISTS IN
OUR GOVERNMENT IS IT TRUE THAT OUR SENATOR JOSEPH MCCARTHY
HAS FOUND COMMUNISTS AND BROUGHT OUT FACTS BENEFICIAL TO
OUR GOVERNMENT IF SO OUR PEOPLE SHOULD KNOW IT. DID HE
PROVE HIS CHARGES THERE WERE 57 TO 207 CARD CARRYING
COMMUNISTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT POLITICS CAN BE CRUEL AND
DANGEROUS LETS NOT CONDEMN ON HEARSAY OR BUILDUP ON
NEWSPAPER REPORT THAT ARE NOT FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS. FACTS
ARE IMPORTANT. PERHAPS THIS IS NOT THE PROPER PROCEDURE
TO OBTAIN SAID FACTS HOWEVER I WOULD APPRECIATE MY REQUEST
BE GRANTED ON THIS INFORMATION ASKED OF YOUR DEPARTMENT.
TRUST THAT I MAY HEAR FROM YOU BY RETURN WIRE COLLECT LET
THE PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN KNOW THE TRUTH YOURS FOR BETTER

GOVERNMENT, RESPECTFULLY YOURS

RECORDED - 126
INDEXED 126 23

EX - 69

COPIES DESTROYED 70-600A

-30-

DEC 1 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

St. Office

77-1
RUE

62-96332-21X

147-37708-12

b6
b7c

51 SEP 13 1952

no ACK

62-96332-22,23

CHANGED TO

94-37107-71X,71X1

APR 6 1953

Re...

September 2, 1952.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is an article written for the neighborhood magazine, for which I subscribe.

While I don't wish my name to be signed to any comments I might make to the press, nevertheless I am not reluctant about giving my name and address to the FBI.

On the back of the article, is a column entitled "The Wailing Wall". I wrote to the Press last week regarding a former article of Kip's, and much to my surprise I found it printed in the paper.

Inasmuch as the Press does print subscribers' letters, I thought I would try again this week.

My comment about the FBI, is, I hope, not embarrassing to your wonderful Bureau. As a matter of fact, I rather hoped it might be an entering wedge for the FBI to furnish unbiased facts to the public at large. We do need them desperately.

This little paper covers quite a large territory, and reaches many people. Also, it is growing. It would be very nice if the editorials could be such that the people felt they were getting some small smattering of truth, although truth is a very flexible commodity.

Sincerely, your fan

b6
b7C

62-91132-24
EX-100-25

EX-100-25

54
3
FEB 25 1953

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4-11

9/12, 1952

TO:

☐ Director	☐ Mr. Mohr, 5744
☐ Mr. Tolson, 5744	☐ Miss Gandy, 5633
☐ Mr. Ladd, 5736	☐ Mr. Holloman, 5633
☐ Mr. Belmont, 1742	☒ Records Sec.
☐ Mr. Clegg, 5256	☐ Pers. Records, 6631
☐ Mr. Glavin, 5517	☐ Reading Room, 5531
☐ Mr. Harbo, 7625	☐ Mail Room 5533
☐ Mr. Rosen, 5706	☐ Teletype, 5644
☐ Mr. Tracy, 4130 IB	☐ Leave Clerk 2266
☐ Mr. Laughlin, 1742	☐ Mechanical B-114
☐ Mr. Nichols, 5640	☐ Supply Room B-118
☐ Mr. McGuire, 5642	☐ Tour Room, 5627
☐ Mr. Wick, 5625	☐ Miss Lurz
☐ Mr. Crosby, 5636	☐ Mrs. Chisholm
☒ Mr. Jones, 4236	☐ Miss Pownell
☐ Mr. Leonard, 6222IB	☐ Miss Wawrejko
☐ Mr. Trotter, 7204	☐ Miss Beals
☐ Mr. Eames, 7204	☐ Miss Dumas
☐ Mr. Wherry, 5537	

☐ See me
☐ For your info

☐ Note & return
☐ For appropriate
action

*This is another Senator
McCarthy angle - suggest
no ack at all*
Jm

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691



42-96332-24

ENCLOSURE

September 2, 1952

Claremont Press
5484 College Avenue
Oakland, California.

Gentlemen:

Instead of the gobbledecock Kip wrote in the Claremont Press last week about Senator McCarthy, if this editorial writer would simply give the readers the unbiased accounts of certain acts of Senator McCarthy, instead of becoming inflamed over the use of the franking privilege for purposes disapproved of by Kip, the reading public might receive some benefit thereby.

Also, it would be very nice if the F.B.I. would comment on certain of McCarthy's projects regarding sub-
[REDACTED] F.B.I. would cooperate. That, too, would
[REDACTED] thing and might clear away some of the
[REDACTED] very controversial figure.

Very truly yours,

Anonymous

~~Major, a German shepherd dog, trained by Billie Watkins, will appear with Mr. Watkins at the Chimes Theatre Saturday (this week) matinee performance, August 30.~~

~~Major was the leader of the trio of dogs that appeared in the picture, "Green Grass of Wyoming." One of the best acts is done with cards. When a stranger picks a card from a deck and shows it only to Major, then puts the card away and calls out several numbers and suits, Major just watches, but when they call the number and suit of the card picked he barks. Another trick is done with a lemon, an apple, a potato and a tomato. He will bring~~

What's Going On by Kip

I have on my desk a very important communication from Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin. It arrived in a large, impressive envelope. With the signature of Joe McCarthy, U.S.S. in one corner. The other corner had "United States Senate. Public Document. Free". Naturally I was impressed. Until I opened it.

The enclosed "Public Document" is a sort of combination blurb selling a book by Senator McCarthy and subscriptions to the Freeman magazine.

The "Free" on the envelope means, of course, that it costs the Senator nothing to circularize his mailing list. Saving, perhaps, the cost of a few Deep Freezers or even a Mink Coat. Tsch, tsch, senator!

The word "Free" also indicates that the publishers of Freeman magazine understand at least, what the first half of its title means.

Since you help to pay the cost of mailing out this important senatorial document, it is only fair that I give you a quick once-over of its contents.

The four-page, letter-size circular is a reprint from what seems to be the "A Reviewer's Notebook" department of Freeman Magazine, edited by one John Chamberlain.

It starts out to review the opus by the pen of Senator Mc Carthy

entitled, "McCarthyism: the Fight for America." Which is, it appears, 100 and more pages of proof that McCarthy isn't what we think he is at all, at all. He's really a gentleman and scholar. Equal to any fancy pants debator and Phi Beta Kappa in the land.

The reviewer admits, however, that the senator is not always thus. In the beginning he was just a "sand lot" arguer. A simple "Leo Durocher-John McGraw sort of fellow, rushing out of the dugout" to protest some dirty pitching by the smoothie, Owen (Leftie) Lattimore.

Personally, I think the reviewer, himself, was doing a little wild pitching just there. Neither Durocher nor McGraw could be called simple in the wildest sense of the word. And he left out the character we all love and respect—the mighty Casey. Remember, Casey struck out, too.

Anyway, having fanned out on Lattimore's curve ball the senator is now a subdued and cultured individual who wrote a book. About you-know-who.

Having done his duty by Senator McCarthy and the free franking privilege, Mr. Chamberlain drops him and takes on the Red Menace in all its phases. With the back of his literary hand to all as "The Word."

Opponents he dubs, very cutely who do not accept McCarthyism "McLiberals". And suggests as a title for their book, if any "Mc-Liberalism: the Battle for Lower Slobbovia." Which indicates that the reviewer is not only a very erudite man but that he reads the funny papers, too.

He dusts off the State and Agricultural departments, the league of Women Voters and what-have-you and retouches them in Red. And dwells bitterly on the world-wide conspiracy that keeps real anti-communist literature out of the public prints.

Only the "Freeman" and maybe one other, says he, can you find the whole, the fearless TRUTH. The real McCarthy—I mean, McCoy.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

WESTERN UNION

52275

WU J018 NL PD

MADISON WIS SEP 4 1952

✓ J EDGAR HOOVER

FBI

DEAR MR HOOVER LAST WEEK I SENT YOU A NIGHT LETTER IN
REGARD TO SENATOR JOSEPH MCCARTHY OF WISCONSIN ABOUT
THE PART HE HAS PLAYED IN BRINGING ABOUT IDENTIFICATION
ON CERTAIN KNOWN COMMUNISTS IN OUR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
WHETHER OR NOT HIS WORK AS SENATOR INVOLVING THESE PEOPLE
WAS OR WAS NOT THE TRUTH AS STATED BY SENATOR TYDINGS OF
MARYLAND OR OTHERS AS I STATED BEFORE WE PEOPLE OF
WISCONSIN HAVE A RIGHT TO THE TRUE FACTS OF THIS CASE
WHICH YOU HAVE IN YOUR FILES TO DATE I HAVE NOT HAD AN
ANSWER FROM YOU AS REQUESTED DONT YOU THINK IM ENTITLED
TO ONE OR IS YOUR FAILURE TO ANSWER MY TELEGRAM AN
INDICATION THAT WHAT SENATOR MCCARTHY SAYS ABOUT
COMMUNISM IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ARE THE ~~TRUE~~ TRUE
FACTS IF YOU DO NOT ANSWER THIS TELEGRAM WITH THE PROPER
FACTS IN THIS CASE THEN I AND THE PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN
CAN BELIEVE SENATOR MCCARTHY HAS THE TRUE FACTS AND THE
PEOPLE MIXED UP IN THIS ISSUE ON MCCARTHY ARE NOT TELLING
THE TRUTH IN OTHER WORDS EVERYTHING DISCREDITING SENATOR
MCCARTHY IS A PACK OF LIES RESPECTFULLY YOURS

RECORDED

INDEXED - 90

SEP 5 130A

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

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b7c

62-96332-24X

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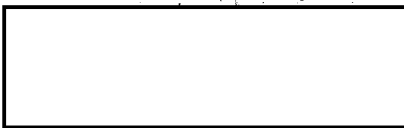
9/4

1-60

NO. 100-100000

RECEIVED - 781
INDEXED - 62-96332-25

September 26, 1952



Dear [redacted]:

Your letter of September 20, 1952, has been received.

While I would like to be of service, I regret that I am unable to supply the data you requested inasmuch as the information in FBI files is confidential and available for official use only. I know you will understand the necessity for this rule and will not infer either that we do or that we do not have the information you desire.

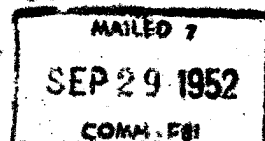
In view of your interest, I am enclosing some material which I thought you might like to read. You will note from the Presidential Directive of July 24, 1950, and my statement of July 26, 1950, that the FBI has been given the responsibility for the investigation of matters relating to espionage, sabotage, and subversive activities.

I would like to point out, however, that the responsibility of this Bureau extends only to development of the true facts relative to alleged violations of Federal statutes within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. These facts are made available to those officials charged with the duty of determining what prosecutive action should be taken.

CC - Indianapolis, with copy of incoming.

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent.

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy



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SEP 26 6 31 PM '52

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1052

September 26, 1952

I am deeply grateful for your kind comments regarding the FBI, and I hope we always will discharge our duties in such a manner as to merit your approval. You may be sure that the personnel of this Bureau are doing everything in their power to safeguard the security of our country.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (5)

Presidential Directive of 7-24-50.
Director's Statement of 7-26-50.
Director's Statement of 3-26-47.
Make The Communists Show Their Own Colors!
McCarran Report On Communism

Sept. 20-1952

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.
Dear Mr. Hoover.

I am slightly
confused, to say the least,
from statements I have
reading the newspapers.
Joseph McCarthy Senator Joe.

Mr. McCarthy and his supporters
say he has exposed
Communists in the
State Department, and
apparently only he has

exposed that
the experience
made than the regular

EX-100-100000
SEP 22 1952

RECORDED - 16 62-96332-25

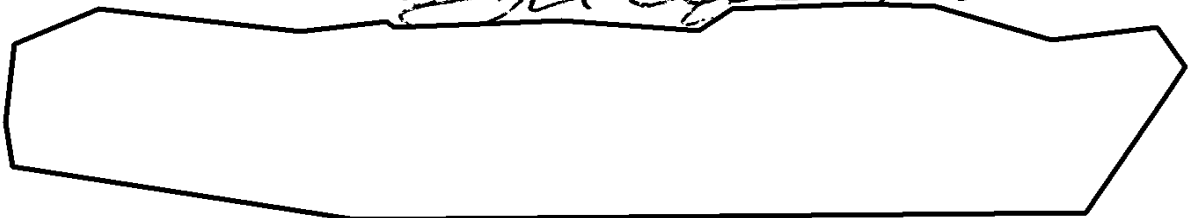
26 52
RM
ad
RH

10-2
114

Capable of being the watch
dog of the Communist
or any other subversive
organization in this
country. The charges of
McCarthy reflect on the
integrity and intelligence
of our organization. Especially
to many people who do
not know the I.B.L.

I have faith, that
as long as we have
the I.B.L. ^{one} advised that he
would take us by
- Communists. Without
the help of "Joe McCarthy,"
Chicago.

b6
b7C



channels of the FBI. Will
you please give me the
names of all those he
has been directly responsible
for exposing in the State
Department and elsewhere.
What part did he actually
play in the Chambers-Hiss
case? Shouldn't Chambers
actually be with Hiss
as being guilty in the
case?

I'd be eternally grateful
if you or one of your staff
could give me the above
information.

You see I have
faith in ^{the} Federal Bureau
of Investigation that they
know and are entirely

62-96332-26

CHANGED TO

94-37708-73X

APR 6 1953

Reed

✓

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: October 10, 1952

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: SENATOR JOSEPH MCCARTHY

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

For record purposes it might be noted that at 1:20 PM on October 8, I received a long distance telephone call from Senator Joseph McCarthy. He stated he had a very personal matter he wanted to take up; that he was not requesting any confidential information from the Bureau but that he would like to have any public source information available in connection with the individual in whom he was interested. "Don't tell me you have no file because I have practically seen your file." I told him he had not seen any Bureau file and I inquired of him as to the name of the individual concerning whom he was calling. He then stated his last name is [REDACTED]

I told him that I doubted we would have any information but that I would have to check the files. He indicated he would be in touch with me.

As of this time I have not received any further word from Senator McCarthy. In the event he does call, I, of course, will advise him that there is absolutely nothing which I can furnish him.

DML:dad

RECORDED - 70

EX. - 80

OCT 14 1952

62 OCT 24 1952

J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

(g)
October 11th, 1952

Dear Mr. Hoover,

It is not the purpose of this letter to intentionally place you in an awkward position, however, the question I ask is, to me and the fellows with whom I work, of the utmost importance. We have had our squabbles as to the right and wrong of Senator McCarthy's methods of exposing Communists in high positions of the government but we would like your opinion. After all, such things as security measures have come under your jurisdiction for years and, as a matter of fact, I cannot to this day understand why Communists, Communist sympathizers, and the like have not been prosecuted years ago; surely an investigative agency the size of the F.B.I. has not been blind to the records of those people. It begins to look as though even the F.B.I. has been sucked beneath the surface by the vortex of corrupt political machinery, otherwise most of Senator McCarthy's charges would have been proved or disproved long ago. I am a young voter, (twenty-three years old) and I've long admired your work in the F.B.I. and I had hoped, (and still have the hope) to get an honest answer from you. I meant to spell 'honest' with capital letters and underscore it, but perhaps it's not necessary.

With regard to answering this letter I have the following questions to ask:

1. Do you believe that the F.B.I. should have been the only power to investigate Senator McCarthy's charges?
2. In your opinion is the Senator doing more good for the people of the U.S. by his expose' of Communists than bad?
3. With regard to the Senators method of operation, do you feel that the end justifies the means?

Those are the questions. If you can give me true, accurate, honest answers which reflect your own personal opinions please do, by all means. However, if your answers have, for any reason, to be "toned down," or softened to the extent that they are in essence no answers at all you needn't answer.

I have always respected you a very great deal, but lately political machines are getting to be too much for me. I hope sincerely that I have not belittled you in any way, nor shone any disrespect.

Very sincerely,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

b6
b7c

RECORDED - 53

28

not ident
in

October 20, 1952

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INDEXED - 53

28

b6
b7c

Dear [redacted]:

Your letter dated October 11, 1952, has been received, and I appreciate the interest prompting you to communicate with me.

With reference to your inquiries, I wish to advise that it is not possible for me, as a matter of policy, to comment along the lines you suggest. I am sure you will understand my position in this regard.

I would like to take this occasion, however, to point out that we of the FBI are doing everything within the scope of our prescribed authority to protect the internal security of our nation in these critical days. I am taking the liberty of enclosing some publications which I thought you might like to have expressing my views in this connection.

The confidence which you have placed in our organization and my administration of its activities is indeed gratifying, and it is my hope that our efforts will continue to merit your esteem.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Enclosures (8)
Communist Threat in U.S.
Don't be Duped by the Communists
How Communists Operate
How to Fight Communism
The Underground Tactics of the Communists
Unmasking the Communist Masquerader
War on Reds is a Full-Time Job
Road to Freedom

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DIC:afk

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓
 FROM : L. B. Nichols
 SUBJECT:

DATE: October 27, 1952

Tolson _____
 Egan _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

b6
b7C

On Sunday afternoon, October 26, a [redacted]
 of Senator McCarthy's Office called the switchboard and I talked
 to her from my home.

She stated that in 1951 the Director in his testimony
 before the Senate Appropriations Committee gave a breakdown of
 members of the Communist Party by State for the year 1950. She
 wondered if a similar breakdown had ever been made public for the
 year 1951.

I told her I could not recall it but would check and if
 there ever had I would let her know.

Early this morning in rechecking on this I find that a
 copy of the breakdown for the year 1951 was made available to
 U.S. News & World Reports which carried a story in its issue of
 April 11, 1952, running a comparison of the number of members of
 the Communist Party by State for the years 1950 and 1951. The
 material appearing in the April 11, 1952 issue was based on the
 attached chart.

I, accordingly, called [redacted] and furnished her
 with this information.

Attachment

LBN:HCW

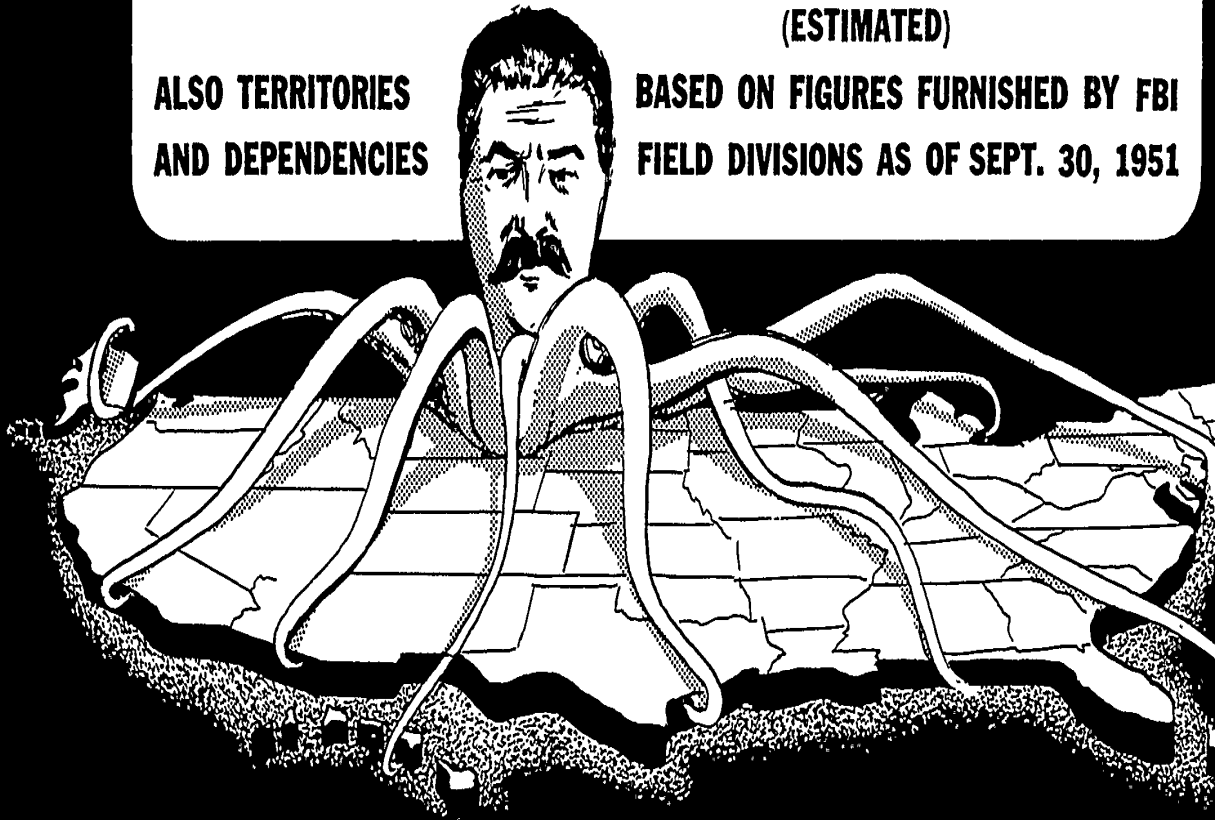
RECORDED

62-7632-29

FEB 27 1954

1951 COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP BY STATES

**BASED ON FIGURES FURNISHED BY FBI
FIELD DIVISIONS AS OF SEPT. 30, 1951**



ALABAMA	96	ILLINOIS	1,596	MISSISSIPPI	1	OHIO	1,290	VIRGINIA	
ARIZONA	136	INDIANA	475	MISSOURI	362	OKLAHOMA	83	WASHINGTON	
ARKANSAS	20	IOWA	25	MONTANA	82	OREGON	125	WEST VIRGINIA	
CALIFORNIA	4,295	KANSAS	12	NEBRASKA	25	PENNSYLVANIA	1,441	WISCONSIN	
COLORADO	72	KENTUCKY	71	NEVADA	15	RHODE ISLAND	54	WYOMING	
CONNECTICUT	580	LOUISIANA	50	NEW HAMPSHIRE	52	SOUTH CAROLINA	15	ALASKA	
DELAWARE	22	MAINE	25	NEW JERSEY	1,070	SOUTH DAKOTA	38	HAWAII	
DISTRICT of COL.	60	MARYLAND	250	NEW MEXICO	22	TENNESSEE	21	PUERTO RICO	
FLORIDA	135	MASSACHUSETTS	759	NEW YORK	15,458	TEXAS	196		
GEORGIA	51	MICHIGAN	450	NORTH CAROLINA	95	UTAH	67		
IDAHO	60	MINNESOTA	701	NORTH DAKOTA	52	VERMONT	25		

TOT

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. HOOVER

DATE: October 24, 1952

FROM : SAC AUERBACH

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SUBJECT: JOSEPH McCARTHY
UNITED STATES SENATOR

DECLASSIFIED BY 5886

CN

4/19/78

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Laughlin	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

I thought you would like to be advised that Senator McCARTHY was brought to Seattle by the State of Washington Press Club to be its main speaker at the annual Gridiron Club dinner, Seattle, October 23, 1952.

It was originally contemplated that the opposing main speaker would be Senator BENTON of Connecticut, but this did not materialize, and they finally wound up with Washington State Democratic Lieutenant-Governor VICTOR A. MEYERS. You will remember that VICTOR MEYERS is the former popular dance band leader, which gives you an idea as to the depth of the thought of the people of Washington in electing their public officials.

While McCARTHY was warned that he would be lampooned in connection with this talk, yet he did not expect the really outstanding exhibition of bad manners which he received. This applied also to MEYERS, who was the next speaker. All in all, McCARTHY was introduced by the Master of Ceremonies, managed to say that he was happy to be here, that he recognized that it was a "fun fest" but that he "didn't come 2300 miles to be a funny man." He was immediately booed, cat-called, whistled at, to a point where it was absolutely impossible for him to be heard whatsoever for a period of several minutes. After order was restored, he said that he had to be at another commitment very shortly, and if they wanted to hear any special points he would be glad to take them up. There was an immediate call for "How about General MARSHALL?" McCARTHY took this up and merely stated that he had written a book about it and that if one single item in the book was inaccurate, there would be an immediate public retraction. He got no further than this when he was drowned out by boos and catcalls again. He apparently recognized that he could not talk on this subject and so took some papers from a briefcase and asked if they would like to hear a couple of examples of supposedly innocent people who had been charged with being the victims of McCarthyism. He got a lot of applause for this statement, a dead silence for about two seconds, and immediately thereafter the boos and catcalls started again. He was unable to get any order whatsoever, so turned and walked away from the platform, amid a solid yell of confusion, out of sight behind a curtain on the stage. In approximately a minute, the noise ceased as the chairman hammered for order, whereupon McCARTHY reappeared, went to the microphone and said, "I wish the Washington Press Club all good luck. I have enjoyed your dinner," and turned and walked away.

RDA:LM

ATTACHMENT

NOV 6 1952

INDEXED - 50

NOV 9 1952

62-11-280

M'CARTHY TV TALK CANCELED OVER DELETIONS

Senator Won't Submit
To Speech Censorship

(Picture on Daily Graphic,
Page 10.)

Sen. Joseph McCarthy's scheduled speech on KING-TV was canceled Thursday night because, the Senator said, he refused to permit the station to censor his speech.

McCarthy told The Post-Intelligencer he submitted a script to the station, but was told, shortly before he was to go on the air, that certain deletions would have to be made. The Senator refused to speak under that condition and the telecast was canceled.

Senator McCarthy said the station canceled the broadcast without authority to do so. McCarthy said:

"I take the position that in a paid political telecast, the station does not have any right to censor a speech."

McCarthy told The Post-Intelligencer he was ready, "until the last minute," to deliver the speech he had planned. However, he said, the station refused to let him do this.

'ERRONEOUS'—

The station broadcast the erroneous message, he said, that he had canceled the program.

"I stayed there and demanded the right to broadcast," he said.

"They refused without censoring. When they said I had canceled out I demanded time to broadcast the fact that it was the station which in fact had canceled me."

Senator McCarthy said the station also objected to a portion of the speech which quoted J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Officials of the station denied they had objected to this material.

The Senator said that he has notified KING-TV that he "will file a request to the Federal Communication Commission to have KING-TV's license revoked."

McCarthy said the station objected to portions of his speech dealing with the staff of Columnist Drew Pearson. The television station, he said, wanted him to substitute for those portions the following words:

"Did you know that two of the men who worked on Pearson's staff are reputed former Communists?"

The Senator said that if he submitted to such censorship, "no Republican ever could give a speech on a station controlled by a Democrat, no Democrat ever could deliver a speech on a station controlled by a Republican."

MATERIAL—

This is the material which the television station found objectionable:

"Perhaps the people of Washington State are not aware that Drew Pearson has long had as his leg man, one David Carr, alias D. Katz, who worked for the official Communist paper, the Daily Worker, and then was rewrite man for the Communist Party Organizer and then graduated to Pearson's staff."

"Another member of Pearson's staff was Andrew Older, a man proven to be a Communist by FBI undercover agents. Pearson admitted he knew that Older was a Communist while he was doing Pearson's writing. Pearson said he kept on trying to reform him."

Otto Brandt, vice president and general manager of King Broadcasting Co., said:

"The Senator submitted his script late this afternoon, and it contained references to two individuals on the staff of a national columnist and alleged that they were Communists—or repeated hearsay information to that effect."

"Our attorneys felt that if that material were false, it would be libelous."

"Our attorneys advised us that in the event there is a candidate for public office speaking in behalf of his own candidacy, the station cannot censor the script because of libelous insertions."

"However, where an individual speaks in behalf of another candidate, any libelous material on such a program would render that station liable to suit by any individuals so defamed."

EXPLANATION—

"We also were advised that in order to protect the station it is necessary for the station to require satisfactory proof of any material in the script that might otherwise be libelous if false, and that in the absence of such proof, libelous material must be deleted."

"This would hold regardless of which party he represented."

"Senator McCarthy is not correct in his assertion that a television station doesn't have the right to censor a speech. As a means of self-protection it is necessary for broadcasters to inspect speeches of those speaking in behalf of political candidates for potentially libelous statements."

In Senator McCarthy's case KING-TV gladly extended its normal deadline for script submission approximately 48 hours. Within one hour after our receipt of the script, shortly after 4 p. m. Thursday, KING-TV advised Senator McCarthy's agents of the language considered to be libelous. Upon his arrival at our studios, the Senator was informed that KING-TV would telecast his speech with the exception of the questionable portion unless he could show that the statements were accurate, whereupon he refused to go on.

SEARCHED _____
SERIALIZED _____

30

Actually McCARTHY left and went to the Seattle TV station, KING-TV, to have a debate with Senator WARREN MAGNUSON, which was canceled by the station because of statements contained in McCARTHY's script reflecting that two "leg-men" of DREW PEARSON were Communists and also that the FBI's responsibility in connection with Commie matters was only to investigate and not to have such individuals removed from Government agencies. He pointed out very clearly the limitation of FBI responsibility in this phase of our operation and quoted you as to your comments on this matter before the Senate Committee. The full quotes as released by McCARTHY to the newspapers are attached. The station canceled Senator MAGNUSON's appearance in connection with it because he had no script and intended to ad lib his remarks with McCARTHY.

All in all, it was a very bad situation and the worst exhibition of really bad manners by a group that I have ever seen. The two political writers for the two major newspapers here, i.e. STUB NELSON of the "Post-Intelligencer" and ROSS CUNNINGHAM of the "Times", were the honorary chairmen of the event, and after it was over, in talking with me in general comment, stated that they had not been aware of the situation whatsoever and didn't even know that they were the honorary chairmen until they appeared for the dinner; further that they intended to write Senator McCARTHY a personal apology and advise him that the group was not representative of the working press of the city or state.

I talked with Senator McCARTHY before the dinner at some length, and as usual he was extremely cordial and expressed his high personal regard for you and the Bureau's officials.

KING-TV's policy to afford equal opportunity and treatment to all political candidates and those speaking in their behalf. This is a requirement of the Federal Communications Commission, and our records are open to inspection by that body at any time."

ROUGH TIME—

Earlier in the evening Senator McCarthy got a rough going-over at the Washington State Press Club's annual Gridiron Dinner, but so did the Democratic speaker, Lt. Gov. Vic Meyers.

McCarthy, whose introduction was greeted by a drum and bugle corps, told his audience:

"I know this is just a funfest, but frankly I didn't travel 2,300 miles to be a funnyman here tonight."

His 15-minute talk, during which he defended his charges against Gen. George Marshall, was interrupted frequently by boos and catcalls.

"I hope some time I can come back and in a serious moment discuss these issues with you," he said.

Later, he commented drily: "I had a very pleasant evening at the Gridiron Dinner."

VOTE FOR ADLAI HELD UNWISE

Comfort To Reds, Says Senator McCarthy

A vote for men like Adlai Stevenson and Henry Jackson on November 4 will be a vote that gives comfort to Communist infiltration in the U. S. government, Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, controversial Wisconsin Republican flatly asserted in an interview here Thursday afternoon.

Governor Stevenson and Congressman Jackson, the Democratic nominees for President and senator respectively, can not and will not disassociate themselves from the Truman-Acheson "soft" policy toward Communism, McCarthy declared.

Certainly, there are many good Democrats, McCarthy said, but "you'll never see a good and healthy Democratic Party until the Truman crowd is kicked out of power," he continued.

WEARY—

The McCarthy who came to Seattle Thursday was not a rambling, roaring political figure, as many people imagine. Subdued, obviously weak and weary from a recent critical operation, he spoke calmly and in a low voice as he carried on his relentless fight against Communists and fellow-travelers.

The boiling world crisis is such that the big issue in this election is very simple, McCarthy said.

"You can't sit this one out on the fence," he explained.

"You are either on our side or on the side of Russia. If you don't vote Republican, you are condoning the present administration's sell-out to the Soviet."

The record plainly shows, McCarthy continued, that it has been the policy of the Truman administration not to dig into Communist infiltration in government. The most flagrant example, he added, was Truman's failure to move for the prosecution of traitor Alger Hiss.

PRAISES CAIN—

McCarthy did not charge that the Henry Jacksons, Hugh Mitchells and others who have voted wrong are Communists. But he said that in following the administration mollycoddling policy—"they have given much assistance to the Commies."

McCarthy urged the reelection of Sen. Harry P. Cain on the grounds he "has fought the Commies all the way."



McCarthy Speaks At Press' Club

NO FUNNYMAN—Wisconsin's volatile Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy gestures emphatically as he speaks to crowd at Washington State Press Club's annual Grid-iron Dinner in Seattle Thursday night. Interrupted

by boos and kibitzing at the traditionally light-hearted affair, the serious-minded senator protested he wasn't disposed to be a "funnyman." (Story Page 1.)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BELMONT

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: CALL FROM SENATOR JOSEPH McCARTHY

DATE:

October 27, 1952

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Laughlin	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

For record purposes it should be noted that at 7:10 p.m. on October 24, 1952 I took a long distance call from Senator Joseph McCarthy, from Chicago. He stated, "You will recall that I called you some time ago for any public source information on a man." (It will be recalled that on October 8, 1952, Senator McCarthy called and stated he wanted any public source information on Adlai Stevenson, indicating that he would call back.)

I told Senator McCarthy that we had absolutely nothing on Mr. Stevenson. He stated, "You wouldn't kid me, would you?" and I stated "No," that I was very serious about this. He then stated that he would have to send me a file on Stevenson so we would have something. I told him that, of course, we would receive anything he desired to send.

DML:CSH

G I. R. -8

RECORDED - 31

INDEXED - 31

63 NOV 14 1952

62-76332-31
NOV 3 1952

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 3 1952

WU A150 PD

WESTERN UNION

CHICAGO ILL NOV 3 841P

J EDGAR HOOVER

WASHDC

DENY IMMEDIATELY THAT YOU GAVE ASSISTANCE TO MCCARTHY
BY SENDING HIM A TELEGRAM TONIGHT

CHICAGO

1009P.

ADDENDUM: 11-4-52 LBN:ptm

I suggest no answer. While we cannot positively identify this [redacted] in our files, we did receive a list from the State Department showing a [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, as [redacted] as one who could be contacted on Government business.

A [redacted] Chicago, paid dues in the National Lawyer's Guild on 5-22-42.

COPIES DESTROYED

30 DEC 1 1964

62 NOV 18 1952

RECORDED - 65

INDEXED - 65

108

NOV 7 1952

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

b6
b7C

100-1232-132
Jagoe
A...

October 30, 1952

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Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MR. TOLSON:

Milt Hill informed me that the National Republican Committee received eight to nine hundred telegrams following Senator McCarthy's speech Monday night.

JOSEPH R.

The telegrams from the East were uniformly bad in so far as the reaction to McCarthy's speech was concerned.

The reaction in the mid-West reflected by the telegrams was very good and on the West Coast the reaction was good.

Hill stated in going over the telegrams about 500 of the unfavorable ones followed a very definite pattern and reflected similar phraseology. He has had a list of the names made which he is going to send me purely for informative purposes which I could then destroy unless we want to keep it. I, of course, see no point in indexing such a list although we might keep it for possible future reference.

Hill is taking 100 of the names picked at random and is having them checked through files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities with the hope he will come up with some record which he can then use as a basis for a press release.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

LBN:fml:hcw

RECORDED - 58

62-94332-33

NOV 2 1952

53 NOV 18 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: Joseph P. McCarthy

DATE: November 4, 1952

b6
b7C

Tolson ✓
Ladd ✓
Clegg ✓
Glavin ✓
Nichols ✓
Rosen ✓
Tracy ✓
Harbo ✓
Alden ✓
Belmont ✓
Laughlin ✓
Mohr ✓
Nease ✓
Gandy ✓

[redacted] in the Washington Post Library called today and stated that Senator McCarthy had referred in his broadcast on November 3, 1952, to receiving a letter from the Bureau regarding [redacted]

I told [redacted] while I had not heard the speech that in news accounts which I had seen, he referred to a wire.

He wondered if he could get a copy of the wire. I told him it would be improper for the Bureau to release a copy of the wire as it merely was an answer to an inquiry from a member of Congress.

[redacted] apparently was looking for something else because he did not understand it to be this and stated if that was all, he saw no need for it.

LBN:MP

EX - 107

RECORDED - 63

INDEXED - 63

NOV 14 1952

67 NOV 24 1952 246

140
MEDXED - 22

b6
b7C

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I wish to advise that this Bureau received an inquiry from Senator McCarthy asking whether [redacted] was employed by the FBI. Senator McCarthy, in accordance with the courtesy extended to any such request, was advised that [redacted] was no longer an employee of this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

de Dagar Bazar

John Edgar Hoover
Director

67 - Milwaukee, with copy of incoming.

NO 7 (not to field) & Former Inspector [redacted] EOD 3-4-40
and resigned 3-15-47 in CAF-13.

Correspondent not identifiable in Bufiles.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holoman _____
Gandy _____

HPL: mad

MAILED 13
NOV 12 1952
COMM-FBI

729 DEC 9 - 1932

James

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Nov.. 5, 1952.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
F.B.I., Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Would you please be kind enough
to help the Democratic Organizing Committee of
Outagamie County in a matter of purely factual
verification? Senator [redacted] spoke against Joe Mc Carthy
in this state a few nights ago. He said in his
broadcast that he had been in the employ of the F.B.I.
several years ago, but had left that service; likewise
he made no claim, of course, to speak for the F.B.I..
He simply spoke out of his past experience, as any man
formerly in a profession might speak..

b6
b7C

We would like to know whether Joe Mc Carthy
did actually receive a telegram from you about [redacted]
within the last few days, and we would appreciate knowing
too, what he asked you and what you replied.

We would like to be able to do justice to
Joe Mc Carthy's public statement about such a telegram
and its content..

RECORDED - 22

Very sincerely,

D.O.C., Outagamie County, Wisconsin.

WML
Per 11-12-52
Hoe

62-96332-34X
44-3994-75
RECORDED
PERS. FILES
4/10/53
11/2

Mr. Nichols

October 28, 1952

M. A. Jones

SPEECH OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY
AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
OCTOBER 27, 1952

SYNOPSIS:

Speaking at a dinner in his honor at the Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois, on October 27, 1952, Senator McCarthy (Republican, Wisconsin) presented the "case against Stevenson," which he described as a brief history of Governor Adlai Stevenson, Democratic Presidential Nominee. He said he would not call Stevenson a Communist or a pro-Communist but that he was a "part of the Acheson-Hiss-Lattimore group." He criticized Stevenson's selection of advisors, membership in the World Citizens' Association, affiliation with the Institute of Pacific Relations, and his deposition in behalf of Alger Hiss.

BACKGROUND:

Senator McCarthy, in his speech on October 27, 1952, said we are at war between international atheistic Communism and free civilization and since the close of World War II have been losing 100,000,000 people a year in this "retreat from victory." Claiming Stevenson was a "part of the Acheson-Hiss-Lattimore group," he said he would present a documented challengeable history of Stevenson to show his record over the years.

He quoted Stevenson as saying, "I have established my headquarters in Springfield with people of my own choosing." He then criticized five advisors of Stevenson.

McCarthy described Wilson Wyatt, the Governor's Campaign Manager, as a former head of the "left wing Americans for Democratic Action." This group, he said, sponsors repeal of the Smith Act, recognition of Red China, opposition to the Loyalty Oath Program, condemnation of the FBI for exposing spies like Coplon and Gubitchev, and opposition to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He related that Wyatt condemns the Loyalty Program but that Stevenson now says he will dig out Communists by means of this Loyalty Program.

He said Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., a speech writer for the Governor, is a former Vice Chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action. He claimed that Schlesinger in 1946 wrote "Our present

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
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Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____

LJH:mof

144-15831-
NOT RECORDED
71 NOV 5 1952

ORIGINAL FILE IN

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols
Re: Speech of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy

October 23, 1952

Government Stevenson formulated American policies in Italy. President Truman has also confirmed this statement, he said. Later, McCarthy continued, General Tedell Smith reported that American foreign policy in Italy was to connive to bring Communists into the government and to bring back the Communist leader Togliatti from Moscow to Italy.

McCarthy then related that Stevenson has claimed membership in the World Citizens' Association only for 1941 but that "Who's Who" shows him as a member of the central committee of this organization in 1945 and a letterhead of the organization shows him as a member of the central committee in 1943. He then related that one plank of the platform of this organization claims that national states are subordinate to world jurisdiction and any local legislation contrary to world law must be null and void.

Senator McCarthy stated that his investigation uncovered more than 200,000 missing Institute of Pacific Relations documents in a dilapidated barn in Lee, Massachusetts. One of these documents, he reported, showed that Alger Hiss and Frank Coe recommended Stevenson as a delegate to a conference to determine postwar policy in Asia. He then described Hiss as a convicted traitor and Coe as a man who has been named under oath on several occasions as a Communist Party member.

Discussing Stevenson's deposition in behalf of Alger Hiss, he remarked that Stevenson's statement that he was only slightly acquainted with Hiss was not true. He exhibited a petition which had been prepared by the Hiss defense at the time of the trial and which stated that Stevenson had been closely associated with Hiss both at the San Francisco Conference and at the London Conference. He then quoted Stevenson's remark of last week when Stevenson stated, "I said Hiss' reputation was good but I did not say his reputation was very good." McCarthy then quipped that a person is either loyal or disloyal and there cannot be such a thing as a half traitor.

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols
Re: Speech of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy

October 29, 1952

system makes even freedom-loving Americans look wistfully to Russia." He then quoted an article in the New York Times, issue of December 11, 1949, to the effect that Schlesinger had expressed his belief that the Communist Party should be granted freedom of political action and that Communists should be allowed to teach in universities as long as they did not disqualify themselves by intellectual distortions. He said Schlesinger has made derogatory statements concerning religion to the effect that religion has caused extreme vanity and arrogance in the world.

He severely criticized Bernard de Voto (he called him Richard de Voto), who "has strongly attacked our strongest defense against Communists, the FBI." He said the Daily Worker, issue of December 20, 1948, reported an article in Harper's magazine contained a statement by de Voto in which he said the FBI was "nothing but college trained flatfoot" and that he would refuse to cooperate with the FBI. According to McCarthy, an article in the Daily Worker, issue of February 13, 1947, reported that de Voto headed a group which was supporting the wife of Bernard Eisler.

He remarked that James Wechsler, another Stevenson speech writer, was a former member of the Young Communists League. He said that the New York Times reported Wechsler as one who helped Stevenson prepare the speech in which the latter condemned anti-Communists as men who hunted Communists in the Bureau of Wild Life and Fisheries. He then made a remark concerning numerous phone calls between the Governor's Mansion in Springfield, Illinois, and James Wechsler. One important call of this nature, he said, was a call made just before Wechsler and his associates launched their recent smear campaign against Senator Richard Nixon.

McCarthy stated that according to Stevenson it was Archibald MacLeish who brought Stevenson into the State Department. MacLeish, he said, has one of the longest records of Communist front affiliations of any of the people whom Senator McCarthy has previously attacked.

The Stevenson biography, McCarthy stated, reports that in the Summer of 1943 after the fall of the Mussolini

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: SENATOR JOSEPH McCARTHY
R (WISC.)
ALLEGED SEX DEVIATE

DATE: November 19, 1952

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

The Civil Service Commission furnished the Bureau a photostatic copy of a newspaper clipping dated Las Vegas, Nevada, October 25, 1952, in which the author of the article stated that McCarthy and one William McMahon had engaged in illicit acts with each other and further that McCarthy was a "queer." This same information was also received from the McCarran Committee. To recommend no dissemination and to place the photostatic copies on record and into the files.

DETAILS:

A representative of the McCarran Committee furnished the Bureau a typed copy of an article in which Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin was accused of being a sex deviate. On November 13, 1952, the Civil Service Commission confidentially furnished the Bureau a Photostat of a newspaper article dated October 25, 1952, which appeared in the "Las Vegas Sun," Las Vegas, Nevada. This article, written by Hank Greenspun, attempted to tear down the character of Senator McCarthy. In this article Greenspun stated, among other things, that Senator McCarthy had spent a night with William McMahon, formerly an official of the Milwaukee County Young Republicans, in a Wausau hotel room, at which time McCarthy and McMahon engaged in illicit acts with each other. The article also stated that it was common talk among homosexuals in Milwaukee that Senator Joe McCarthy has often engaged in homosexual activities. The author of this article said that McCarthy was a "queer" and further that he considered McCarthy "the most immoral, indecent, and unprincipled scoundrel to ever sit in the United States Senate."

3-
Attachment
ABF:lmj

RECORDED-42
INDEXED-42

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13 NOV 25 1952

EX-115

6 DEC 11 1952

Memorandum for Mr. Ladd from Mr. Belmont
SENATOR JOSEPH McCARTHY
R(WISC.)
ALLEGED SEX DEVIATE
November 19, 1952

RECOMMENDATION:

|| That no dissemination be made of this material.

Jagor
WBR

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pt.

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COPIES DESTROYED
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62-96332-35

FOR FILES

*Photostats of article appearing
in the "Las Vegas Sun," Las Vegas,
Nevada, October 25, 1952, wherein
allegation is made to effect that
Senator Joseph McCarthy has engaged
in "illicit acts."*

FOR FILES

WHERE I STAND

By HANK GREENSPUN

People have a right to know the type of persons representing them as their public officials. The American people should know who sit in the halls of the United States Senate and pass laws under which the country is governed.

Decent government can only be obtained from decent legislators. For a government to be moral, the men who make the laws should be moral.

There is a U. S. senator from the state of Wisconsin who is now going around the country speaking for the Republican party and its candidates for office. This person spoke here a week ago for the election of George (Molly) Malone for the senate from the state of Nevada. Malone is a colleague of McCarthy and should be fully aware of the man's record.

In his speech at War Memorial hall here, McCarthy leveled an attack upon me which caused many people to cheer and a few others to boo. For those who cheered the senator from Wisconsin, I would like them to know the type of person they were applauding.

Joe McCarthy made some remarks about me which were heard by everyone at the meeting plus thousands of others around the state. There is a tape recording of his charge, accusing me of being "an admitted ex-communist." Since then, McCarthy has denied making such a statement to the Associated Press when its staff member asked him if he intended to collect proof of this charge. Instead, McCarthy went into another long harangue

WHERE I STAND

(Continued from Page 1)

honeycombed with homosexuals.

From the public record of McCarthy, the charge appears to be more true of his own associations than of the department. In October of 1951, one, Charlie Davis returned to Washington after spending 11 months in a Swiss jail on conviction of political espionage for Senator McCarthy. His mission was to prove that our minister to Switzerland was either a Red or a sexual pervert. Davis proved neither charge but ended up in jail.

Who is this man Davis — chosen by McCarthy to do his undercover work? Charles Davis was dishonorably discharged from the United States Navy for confessed homosexuality. He admits he belonged to communist party organizations in southern California right after World War II. Record show Davis is of extremely low moral character and would do anything for money.

In the summer of 1950, one of Joe McCarthy's administrative assistants was Ed Babcock, former University of Wisconsin prominent young Republican. Babcock was picked up by Washington police in 1950 while working for McCarthy and charged with the offense of solicitation for a lewd and immoral purpose, which is the District of Columbia charge for soliciting another man to engage in unnatural sexual acts. Babcock pleaded guilty and while the press tried to hush up the story, he paid a heavy fine and soon dropped into oblivion.

Don Surine, McCarthy's present administrative assistant also has a singular crummy record. Surine, was a former FBI agent who used unusual methods of

of vilification and untruths.

McCarthy's denial of his charge against me stamps him as a person not worthy of belief. Two nights ago, he was refused time on a television station in Seattle because he refused to delete portions of a speech in which he charged certain communists with being communists and when asked for proof by the station's attorneys, he admitted he had none.

This stamps McCarthy as being irresponsible, wild and reckless in his public utterances.

In the spring of 1950 when McCarthy started his attacks on the State Department, he threw in for good measure a reckless charge that the department was

(Continued on Page 2)

Las Vegas Sun
Las Vegas, Nev.
Oct. 25, 1952

investigation while working for the bureau. He kept an acknowledged prostitute in a Baltimore Hotel, staying with her, although he is a married man with three children. When the FBI faced him with this charge, he lamely explained he was using her as a tipster on a white slavery ring. He was fired from the department and hired by Sen. Joe McCarthy. While testifying before the Butler-Tydings committee, Surine said he resigned from the FBI but when confronted with a letter from J. Edgar Hoover, he admitted he perjured himself and had in fact been fired.

Joe McCarthy is a bachelor of 43 years. He seldom dates girls and if he does, he laughingly describes it as window dressing.

Sen. McCarthy is quick to yell communist at anyone who disagrees with him but the record will show that he was elected by the vote of communists in Milwaukee who were bitterly opposed to his opponent Bob LaFollette. While LaFollette was preaching the gospel of complete distrust of communism, Joe McCarthy was appealing to the Reds and pinks in Wisconsin with speeches in which he said: "Stalin's proposal for world disarmament is a great thing and he must be given credit for being sincere about it."

McCarthy is quick to impugn the legal ethics of others. The bar commissioners of the state of Wisconsin asked the Wisconsin Supreme Court to disbar McCarthy because of his violation of the lawyers' Code Of Ethics. The board perused the evidence and announced: "It is difficult to conceive of any conduct upon the part of a presiding judge (McCarthy was a judge at that time) which would bring judges and courts into greater disrepute and contempt than the conduct of McCarthy The defendant, by his conduct, chose to defy the rules of ethical conduct prescribed by the constitution, the laws of the state of Wisconsin, and the members of the profession, in order to gain a selfish personal advantage."

The Young Republicans held a state convention in Wausau, Wis., at which Sen. McCarthy was an honored guest. During the con-

Keep BARING in mind Nov. 4

vention, McCarthy spent the night with William McMahon, formerly an official of the Milwaukee County Young Republicans, in a Wausau hotel room, at which time, McCarthy and McMahon engaged in illicit acts with each other.

It is common talk among homosexuals in Milwaukee who rendezvous at the White Horse Inn that Sen. Joe McCarthy has often engaged in homosexual activities.

The persons in Nevada who listened to McCarthy's radio talk thought he had the queerest laugh. He has. He is.

This is the man who evoked cheers when he spoke here last Monday night. The most immoral, indecent, and unprincipled scoundrel to ever sit in the United States senate.

Keep BARING in mind Nov. 4

HOLD FOR RELEASE -- 8:30 P. M. CST (time of broadcast)

ADDRESS BY SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY
PALMER HOUSE
GRAND BALLROOM
OCTOBER 27, 1952

09619

Thank you Fellow Americans, I am deeply grateful to all of you who have made this night possible.

We are at war tonight -- a war which started decades ago -- a war which we did not start -- a war which we cannot stop except by victory or death. The Korean War is only one phase of this war between international, atheistic Communism and our free civilization.

We have been losing this war since the shooting part of World War II ended at an incredible speed, losing at a rate of one hundred million people a year.

For the past 2½ years, I have been trying to expose and force out of high positions in Government those who are in charge of our deliberate retreat from victory.

It has been a slow, difficult, unpleasant task, made doubly so by the 100 percent opposition of the Truman-Acheson administration and the cabal of fellow traveling and New Deal writers and speakers. This fight against international Communism should not be a contest between America's two great political parties. Certainly the millions of loyal Americans who have long voted the Democrat ticket are just as loyal -- they love America just as much -- and they hate Communism just as much as the average Republican. Unfortunately the millions of loyal Democrats no longer have a party in Washington.

Tonight I shall give you the history of the Democrat candidate for the Presidency, who endorses and would continue the suicidal Kremlin-shaped policies of this nation. This is a history of Stevenson, not by McCarthy, but a history of Stevenson by Stevenson.

Let me make it clear that I am only covering his history insofar as it deals with his aid to the Communist cause and the extent to which he is part and parcel of the Acheson-Hiss-Lattimore group. I perform this unpleasant task because the American people are entitled to have the coldly documented background of this man who wants to be President.

79 DEC 12 1952

The issue which faces 150 million American people tonight simply stated is: Will Communism win or will America win? You the people who are listening to me tonight will decide that issue on November 4th because we shall win or lose depending upon the leadership of this nation.

I shall now try to fit together the jigsaw-puzzle history of the man who wants to be President on the Truman-Acheson ticket. Keep in mind that each item which I give you taken alone is only a small part of his history. It is only as we fit together all the pieces of the jigsaw-puzzle that we get the picture of the man. And I suggest that you, my Fellow Americans, attend this well and remember it long.

There is a tremendous quantity of material. That which I present to you tonight is only that portion of it on which I have complete, unchallengeable documentation. Stevenson has not seen this speech, but already he and his camp are denouncing it as a pack of lies. Tonight I give you the cold record a full week before election day to give Adlai Stevenson a chance to explain it -- if he can. These facts can only be answered by facts and not by the screams of "lie" and "smear" which they have already prepared before even seeing my speech.

But time is short so let us be about the task of looking at the record.

The Democrat candidate has said, and I quote him verbatim: "As evidence of my directions, I have established my headquarters here in Springfield with, people of my own choosing." In other words, he has invited the American people to judge him by the advisers with whom he has surrounded himself. Therefore, let us examine these men of his choice.

First is Wilson Wyatt, Stevenson's personal manager. He is the former head of the left-wing ADA - Americans for Democratic action. The ADA has had five major points in its program:

1. The repeal of the Smith Act, which makes it a crime to overthrow the government of the United States by force and violence;
2. Recognition of Red China;
3. Opposition to loyalty oaths for anyone who works for the government or in schools and colleges;
4. Condemnation of the FBI for exposing spies like Coplon Gubitchev;
5. Continuous all-out opposition to the House Committee on Un-American Activities' exposure of Communists in government and elsewhere.

According to an article in the New York Times which I hold in my hand, the Democrat candidate's campaign manager, Wyatt, condemned the government's

Now a dispute has arisen as to whether Adlai introduced Alger to speak on November 12, 1946. Stevenson's affidavit states he had no contact with Hiss during this time. The question of whether or not Adlai introduced Alger is relatively unimportant. The plain fact is that Adlai Stevenson invited, sought out, and brought Alger Hiss to Northwestern University to speak in a student lecture series on November 12, 1946 -- a lecture which the students were required to attend. Adlai says he did not introduce Alger. The fact is clear and is not denied that whether or not he introduced him, he did produce him.

I hold in my hand the official record of the series of lectures which were and I quote: "given under the direction of Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson of the faculty."

Stevenson, while Governor of Illinois, in vetoing the anti-Communist Broyles Bill, stated: "The whole notion of loyalty inquisitions is a natural characteristic of a police state, not of a democracy."

Now let us ask the Democrat candidate a question: If a loyalty investigation is an inquisition in Illinois, how can it become a noble thing in Washington? He also objects strenuously to a public officer taking an oath that he is not a Communist. Why?

One of Stevenson's grounds for vetoing the Broyles anti-Communist bill, which would bar Communist teachers from the schools, was that it would suppress freedom of thought and expression.

You know, if it were not so tragic, it would be humorous, to hear Stevenson and others screaming so loudly that their right to scream has been curtailed.

Let us now move on to another piece of this jigsaw puzzle of Stevenson's history. Television and radio are hard task masters, so I shall not take the time to examine the support given Stevenson by all the left-wing and Communist line papers. But how about the official organ of the Communist Party in the United States -- the Communist Daily Worker -- are they for him or against him? The Daily Worker has been described, as you know, by its former editor and before the House Committee on Un-American Activities as the telegraph agency of the Communist Party. Whom do they want for President? I hold in my hand a photostat of the Daily Worker of October 19, 1952. That is only eight days old. They damn Eisenhower and what they call "Eisenhowerism" in the most vicious terms. They refer, and I quote, to their "hatred of Eisenhowerism"

loyalty order in vicious terms. But in 1952 Adlai says that he will dig out the Communists by means of this loyalty program which his campaign manager denounced.

Next and perhaps the key figure in the Stevenson camp is his speech writer, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., the former vice-chairman of the left-wing ADA. Schlesinger has been a columnist, incidentally for the New York Post, whose editor and wife both admit they were members of the Young Communist League.

In 1946 Stevenson's speech writer wrote that the present system in the United States makes "even freedom loving Americans look wistfully at Russia". I don't think you are looking wistfully at Russia. If Stevenson by calamity should get in the White House, what would Schlesinger's job be then?

Perhaps the most revealing article written by Stevenson's speech writer appeared in the New York Times on December 11, 1949 on Page 3, and listen to this:

I quote "I happen to believe that the Communist Party should be granted freedom of political action and that Communists should be allowed to teach in Universities, so long as they do not disqualify themselves by intellectual distortions in the classrooms."

Let us see how Stevenson's speech writer feels on the subject of religion. The answer is given in his review of the book of Whittaker Chambers, the man whose testimony convicted Alger Hiss. Chambers in his book maintained that a belief in God was the hope of the free world to defeat Communism. Stevenson's speech writer ridicules this idea, saying -- and I quote verbatim: -- "The whole record of history, indeed, gives proof that a belief in God has created human vanity as overweening and human arrogance as intollerable as the vanity and arrogance of the Communists ... Religion confronts fallible and prideful man with some of his gravest temptations."

Stevenson says judge me by the people I choose as my advisers. Here you have the philosophy of his chief adviser, his speech writer laid bare. This idea that religion should be ridiculed is one of the basic principles of the Communist Party. Couple his ridicule of religion with his statement that Communists should be allowed to teach your children, and you have a clear portrait of this man.

Bernard DeVoto is another Stevenson speech assistant. He has violently attacked our strongest defense against Communists, the FBI. In Harpers Magazine, as reported in the Daily Worker of December 29, 1949, he denounces

the FBI as nothing but "college trained flatfeet," and states that he would refuse to cooperate with the FBI.

The Communist Daily Worker of February 13, 1947, reports that Stevenson's man DeVoto headed a group seeking a permit for a meeting for the wife of Gerhardt Eisler, the Communist who had disappeared behind the iron curtain and since has headed up Communist activities in East Germany.

The next Stevenson ghost writer is James ~~Weschler~~. Weschler and his wife both admit having been members of the Young Communist League. According to the New York Times article which I hold in my hand, he is one of Stevenson's speech writers. The article states that he helped write the speech in which the Democrat candidate ridiculed anti-Communists as those who hunt for Communists in the Bureau of Wild Life and Fisheries.

Some light is shed upon the importance of this man in the Stevenson camp by the list of long distance phone calls between the Governor's Mansion in Springfield and Weschler. This list is available to any member of the press who cares to see it. Perhaps the most important of those calls was on September 16th. This call might be referred to as the "trigger call" which was made immediately prior to the smear which Weschler and two others launched against Vice Presidential candidate Nixon.

Another of the men in the Democrat candidate's camp is Archibald MacLeish. Stevenson's biography, on page 77, states that MacLeish was the man who brought him into the State Department. MacLeish has been affiliated with as vast a number of Communist fronts, according to the Un-American Activities Committee, as any other individual whom I have ever named. This is the man who brought Stevenson into the State Department. This is the man whom Stevenson now has helping him on his campaign. The Democrat candidate says: Judge me by my friends and advisers.

I would like to tell you more about the people who are advising and guiding the Democrat candidate, but we must get on to other things.

In his biography, we find on Page 73 that in the summer of 1943, after Mussolini's government had fallen, Stevenson was given the task of formulating America's post-war policy toward Italy. Truman in speaking before an Italian group in New York on Columbus Day of this year confirmed this fact. General Bedell Smith, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, in his book and on pages 35 and 37 of his sworn testimony, told what that policy for Italy was -- namely, to "connive" to bring Communists into the Italian government and to bring the Italian Communist leader, Togliatti, back from Moscow. Smith did

not take any part in formulating that policy.

Now I know what their defense of Stevenson's plans for foisting the Communists upon the Italians will be. They will say, "Oh, but General Eisenhower was in command of the European armies at that time...that he was charged with the administration of affairs in Italy." They know, and I know, and the American people know that General Eisenhower was assigned the task of winning the war in Europe. That was his job. And he did that job well. He had nothing to do with establishing State Department policy.

Now let us pick up another piece of the jigsaw-puzzle of Stevenson's history. On September 23rd of this year Admiral Staton, who is a holder of the Medal of Honor, signed a statement covering his experience with Stevenson after he had been assigned the task of enforcing the law, which ordered the removal of Communists as radio operators aboard United States ships.

Stevenson, who was a special assistant in the Navy Department, called Admiral Adolphus Staton to his office. I quote Staton:

On arrival Stevenson told me he had received six or eight of the Communist cases which my board had recommended for removal and that he wanted to discuss them with me. Stevenson said that he could not see that we had anything at all against them and stated that we should not be hard on the Communists. The conference ended with Stevenson disagreeing with our recommendations to fire the Communists.

Admiral Staton was shortly thereafter retired from active duty.

Another part of the jigsaw-puzzle of Stevenson's history is his membership over many years on the Central Committee of the World Citizens Association.

Now Adlai Stevenson was not a lowly member of this group. He was on the policy forming Central Committee.

This is quite an outfit and I would like to tell you a good deal about it but time runs out so I shall give you Plank 5 in this platform, which I hold in my hand.

Here's what it says, "National States must be subordinate to world civilization; their jurisdiction must be limited by world law, and any local legislation contrary to world law must be null and void".

What does this mean? It means that a world organization such as the United Nations could veto any state or federal law or any part of our Constitution. This becomes doubly significant in view of the recent revelations that twelve of the men recommended by the State Department to the UN to represent us in that world organization have been suspended because they refuse to answer whether or not they are or were Communist Party.

62-96332-36

While Stevenson's own office maintains he was a member of this unusual organization in 1941 only, his own record in Who's Who shows he was still a trustee in 1945 and this letterhead which I hold in my hand indicates he was still on the Central Committee of the World Citizens Association in 1948.

What about this one, Governor?

Now why is this significant? Simply because you are asked to elect a presidential candidate who proposed to fly the flag of a super-world government above the Stars and Stripes, a super-world government empowered to render null and void the will of the American people as expressed by their duly elected legislative bodies.

But let us move on to another piece of the jigsaw-puzzle of Stevenson's history.

While you may think there could be no connection between the debonair Democrat candidate and a dilapidated Massachusetts barn, I want to show you a picture of the barn and then explain the connection. This barn so crude on the outside contained a beautifully panelled conference room with maps of the Soviet Union on its walls. In an adjoining room, my investigators found over 200,000 astounding documents. They were the hidden files of the communist-controlled Institute of Pacific Relations, and included letters, copies of telegrams, vouchers, and memoranda showing cash received from Moscow.

These documents, later subpoenaed by the McCarran Committee, clearly demonstrated how the Communists in the Institute of Pacific Relations were successfully shaping the policies of our State Department. Stevenson thought so highly of his membership in the IPR that he listed it in his record in Who's Who.

Now, let us take a look at the photostat of a document taken from that Massachusetts barn. It shows that Alger Hiss and Frank Coe recommended Adlai Stevenson as delegate to a conference which was to determine our post-war policy in Asia.

62-96332-34

Alger Hiss is a convicted traitor, and Frank Coe has been named under oath before Congressional committees seven different times as a member of the Communist Party.

I repeat that I do not state that Stevenson was a Communist or pro-Communist, but I must believe that something was wrong somewhere.

We now come to the much discussed testimony by Adlai Stevenson in the trial of Alger Hiss. I have not considered this factor standing alone as an important matter in the Stevenson record. It is only a link in the chain of events which prove the case against Stevenson.

What does impress me, however, is the deathly fear that Governor Stevenson displays now when additional facts linking him to Hiss are produced. He cleverly attempts to now imply that his knowledge of Hiss was casual and remote and that he was not vouching for Hiss's character at the trial. I hold in my hand a petition made up by the Hiss lawyers when they asked that Stevenson's written statement be accepted as evidence. They say, and I quote:

Governor Adlai Stevenson of Illinois has been closely associated with the defendant in the course of certain international diplomatic undertakings in which both of them have participated. They were together at the San Francisco conference of the United Nations at which the Charter of the United Nations was adopted and they were also together at the London conference which preceded, and prepared agenda for, the San Francisco conference. During the course of these associations, Governor Stevenson has had an opportunity to form an opinion concerning the reputation of Alger Hiss for veracity, loyalty and integrity.

The testimony of Governor Stevenson would be of great importance to the defendant because it would represent a statement of the opinion of a distinguished American citizen in respect of the defendant's character and his reputation for loyalty, integrity and veracity. The lack of that testimony would deprive him of the important advantage of such favorable testimony.

I want you to examine closely the statement Governor Stevenson made at Cleveland, Ohio, in which he attempted to defend his support of the reputation of Alger Hiss, the arch traitor of our time. Stevenson said last Thursday:

"I said his reputation was 'good' . . . I didn't say it was 'very good.' (10-23-52)

Here we have the Democrat candidate for President claiming that Hiss's reputation was "good" but not "very good."

I say that if he had such misgivings, he should not have vouched for Hiss at all. There are no DEGREES OF LOYALTY to the United States. A man is either loyal or disloyal to his country. There is no such thing as being a little bit disloyal. Is it any wonder the jury did not accept Stevenson's testimony?

62-96332-36

and then go on to say that they do not like Stevenson too well either, but that if Communists want to vote for Stevenson -- okay, vote for him -- but vote for no one else on the Democrat ticket -- elect local Progressive Party candidates and pile up a big vote for those Communist candidates who are in the field.

This, my good friends, is the Communist jargon which is understood by every Communist writer in the country. This constitutes a complete endorsement and orders to Communists to support Stevenson -- to desert the candidate of the Communist-controlled Progressive Party for President because they feel the votes for him would be wasted -- and to start the smear attacks against Nixon and Eisenhower which you have been witnessing over the past weeks. My good friends, if Eisenhower is bad for Communism and bad for the Daily Worker, take my word for it, he is good for America.

Let us move on to another piece of the jigsaw puzzle in the history of Stevenson. While soliciting support from Senator Pat McCarran, Adlai Stevenson wrote the letter, a photostat of which I hold in my hand, dated August 23, 1952. Let me read one line from it. "As for the ADA, I have never been a member of it."

I hold in my hand copies of the ADA World, the official publication of the Americans for Democratic Action. They refer to Stevenson as: "Stevenson, a charter member of the ADA" (ADA World, February, 1952, page 1). I show you a picture in the ADA publication, April 20, 1949, entitled "Five Leading ADA Statesmen" -- the man in the middle, Adlai Stevenson.

The Daily Worker calls Adlai the "spokesman for the Americans for Democratic Action" (Daily Worker, New York, Tuesday, June 21, 1949).

In Detroit the other day the Democrat candidate made a statement that I had not convicted a single Communist.

While his statement was technically correct, its implication is viciously untrue in that it was his clear intention to tell his audience that I had not exposed or gotten out of government a single Communist or fellow traveler.

Of course, I have not convicted a single Communist.

I am neither a judge, a jury, nor a prosecutor.

What he failed to say was that of the 81 cases which I originally gave the Tydings Committee, all of whom were cleared by that Committee, thirteen have been removed from office because they were unfit for government service. Since he made his speech that night, two others have been removed, one of them

Stanley Graze, who had been promoted from Acheson's State Department to a highly important post in the United Nations.

Graze refused to tell the McCarran Committee whether or not he is presently engaged in espionage work.

But let us examine another piece of the jigsaw puzzle. In Detroit, Stevenson referred to a statement by the Justice Department which I previously read, pointing out that there are Communists in the State Department. He said that I was reading from testimony that was 20 years old. If I were merely here to prove that the Democrat candidates were falsifying, it might be a waste of your time, but with him falsifying for the purpose of covering up Communism in government, it is another thing. I hold in my hand, and you people in the television audience can see it, Docket #51-101, case of James P. McGranery, Attorney General vs. the Communist Party, dated July 28, 1952, that is, after the Truman party nominated their candidate.

This was in an action brought against the Communist Party to force them to register as a subversive organization. It is signed by seven attorneys in the Justice Department. It is proposed findings of fact on the Communist Party -- proposed findings of fact as of the 28th day of July, 1952. It is true, of course, that in order to expose the Communist conspiracy, those young lawyers had to go back many years because infiltration of a government by the enemy is a slow, tedious process.

I will read to you the passage to which the Democrat candidate took exception: "Illegal passports have been used to expedite travel in foreign countries by members of the Communist Party. Plans have been discussed by leading members of the party and agents of the Soviet Secret Police, to obtain blank American passports from the U. S. State Department, from Communists employed in the State Department." And I call upon the members of the press tonight to examine this document. They will find it is not taken out of context. They will find that there is nothing in this document to indicate that those seven lawyers ~~mean the Communists~~ were employed in the State Department twenty years ago and not today, as Stevenson indicates.

While the evidence upon which these findings of fact were made to my knowledge have never been made public, we find reference to the testimony of different witnesses. One of the witnesses they refer to is Harvey Matusow. Matusow ran four Communist book shops in New York. His task was to organize young Communist groups at the same time he was working undercover for the FBI.

He is in the audience here tonight and I am going to ask him to stand up, and you decide if he is old enough to have testified as Stevenson indicated in the 1920's. His birthdate is October 3, 1926. So certainly he was not testifying about the Communist Party when he was two years of age. He only joined the party in the 40's.

The other witness they refer to is Paul Crouch. Crouch was an organizer for the Communist Party and finally broke with the party in 1944, and never did testify before that date for the government. The testimony he gave in this particular case has not been made public, but I do have the testimony which he gave in other cases which was all to the effect that most of the Communists who are plaguing us today got into the government in the 30's and have since slowly wormed their way into positions of power, even as Alger Hiss did.

They also cite Cummings. Cummings was Roosevelt's first Attorney General. Again what he testified to has not been made public.

I give you these rather boring details to show you that Stevenson was not telling you the truth when he said that this statement which I read was based on conditions which existed twenty years ago.

Read the document, gentlemen, here it is.

The Democrat candidate, in his so-called anti-Communist speech in Detroit, said that if Eisenhower felt there were any Communists still in the government it would mean that he would have to discharge J. Edgar Hoover. Let us examine that statement. I hold in my hand the answer which J. Edgar Hoover gave to that statement long before this campaign started, back in May 26, 1947 -- that was even before McCarthyism. He was asked about Communists in government. He pointed out the FBI had no power to fire anyone unless they worked in the FBI. The FBI's job is to find the facts and report them to the agency in which a particular Communist is employed and hope that that agency would discharge him. As he says on page 41 of this document which I hold in my hand.

TESTIMONY OF J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

March 26, 1947

Hearings before the Committee on Un-American
Activities (page 41)

The FBI does not make recommendations: it merely reports facts, and it is up to the interested government department to make a decision. Almost invariably, of course, subjects of investigations deny affiliation with subversive groups, often despite strong evidence to the contrary.

The following is a case in point:

62-96332-21

The FBI submitted a 57-page report to the Federal Security Agency on March 7, 1942, on Dorey Wilkerson. The investigation recorded interviews with persons who stated he was a member of the Communist Party. Following the submission of the report we were advised by the Federal Security Agency that further investigation failed to show that Wilkerson was "subversive or dis-loyal to our Government." Wilkerson subsequently transferred to OPA and resigned on June 19, 1943. Within less than 24 hours he announced his new job as "a Communist Party organizer." He was subsequently appointed a member of the national committee of the Communist Party. To be eligible for service in the national committee one "must have been a member of the party in continuous good standing for at least 4 years." So when Stevenson tries to besmirch the reputation of the FBI by claiming that if there are Communists in the government, it is the fault of the FBI, just remember the fact that he knew at the time he made that statement that the FBI has no power to fire anyone.

How will your vote on November 4th affect my fight? Up until now I have been fighting against tremendous odds -- with no power of subpoena -- and with all the power of the government against me. Stevenson the other day in St. Paul expressed horror at the thought of McCarthy's being chairman of the Investigating Committee of the Senate if the Republicans control the Senate. He and his whole camp, as well as every crook and Communist in Washington, know that if I am chairman of that committee and Republicans control the other committees, then we will have the power to help Dwight Eisenhower scrub and flush and wash clean the foul mess of corruption and Communism in Washington.

We must have a Republican Administration -- President; Vice President, Senate and House -- if we are to have the real housecleaning which this nation must have if it is to survive.

If you, the American people, want us to do that, if you want me to continue this job, there is really only one way in which you can give me a hand -- and that is to get out and work night and day from now until November 4th to elect not only Eisenhower and Nixon, but Republican Senators and Republican Congressmen so that we can really do the job. Do that, my friends, and then watch America go.

#####

62-96332-36

COPI:fer

Nov. 3, 1952

MR. TOLSON:

With reference to the Director's inquiry as to whether the column "Where I Stand" by Hank Greenspun appeared and how it got to the Bureau, you are advised this was sent to me by Don Connors of the McCarran Committee.

Connors told me it did appear in the Las Vegas Sun on October 25, on Page 1.

Joseph P. McCarthy

L. B. NICHOLS

LBN:FML

62-105-2-✓

NOT RECORDED

146 NOV 13 1952

2 ENCL.
11-13-52
11-13-52

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-105-2-89

DEC 15 1952

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

11/14

, 1952

TO:

Director

Mr. Tolson, 5744

Mr. Ladd, 5736

Mr. Belmont, 1742

Mr. Clegg, 5256

Mr. Glavin, 5517

Mr. Harbo, 7625

Mr. Rosen, 5706

Mr. Tracy, 4130 IB

Mr. Laughlin, 1742

Mr. Nichols, 5640

Mr. McGuire, 5640

Mr. Wick, 5625

Mr. Crosby, 5636

Mr. Jones, 4236

Mr. Leonard, 6222

Mr. Trotter, 7204

Mr. Eames, 7204

Mr. Wherry, 5537

Mr. Mohr, 5744

Miss Gandy, 5633

Mr. Holloman, 5633

Records Sec.

Pers. Records, 6631

Reading Room, 5531

Mail Room 5533

Teletype, 5644

Leave Clerk 2266

Mechanical B-114

Supply Room B-118

Tour Room, 5627

Mr. Nichols

Mrs. Chisholm

Miss Pownell

Miss Wawrejko

Miss Beals

Miss Dumas

09631

Winterrowd

Tele. Room

Mr. Holloman

Miss Gandy

See me

For your info

Note & return

For appropriate

action

Director wanted these.

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691

November 4, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. NICHOLS

9:54

I called the Attorney General at Philadelphia this morning concerning the wire I had received from Senator McCarthy yesterday, and outlined to him what had happened. I read to him Senator McCarthy's wire to me and my reply, which had been cleared with Mr. Mullen in his, the Attorney General's, absence from the city. The Attorney General stated that Mr. Mullen had informed him of these wires, and that apparently the whole incident had come about through Ed Morgan and James McInerney who apparently are good friends. I told the Attorney General that they were both rather active in the Ex-Agents Association, which had been formed back in 1934 or 1935, and that the organization was composed of a number of Agents I had fired and which organization had been generally hostile to my administration of the Bureau. I outlined to the Attorney General briefly the background of this organization and Morgan's attitude since leaving the Bureau in 1947.

The Attorney General then briefed me on the events leading up to our conversation, namely, that [redacted] had called him the previous evening, quite upset, and said he, the Attorney General, should do something about this; that the Attorney General should either put something on the wire, or he ought to call Madison, Wisconsin. The Attorney General told [redacted] he could do neither of these things, but he would call Mr. Mullen and find out just what did happen. The Attorney General told [redacted] that he could be sure that I had not issued any such statement as that which [redacted] reported to the Attorney General over the telephone. [redacted] also informed the Attorney General that both Ed Morgan and James McInerney were in his office at that time, but were not available at the moment. The Attorney General then talked to Mr. Mullen, who advised him of the wires and of the fact that he, Mr. Mullen, and Mr. Nichols had gone over the reply to Senator McCarthy very carefully and had been most discreet in wording the wire before sending it out. The Attorney General instructed Mr. Mullen to call Madison, Wisconsin, and find out what the difficulty was and then for Mr. Mullen to inquire what he thought could be done about it. Mr. Mullen did this and the unidentified man in Madison, Wisconsin, told him he would like to have me make a statement contradicting what Senator McCarthy said. Mr. Mullen told him this could not be done and the man was told he could only state exactly what the Director said and Mullen quoted to him what was said in the telegram. The Attorney General stated he instructed Mr. Mullen not to bother me with the matter. I told the Attorney General I doubted there would have been any concern on the part of Ed Morgan and McInerney hadn't wandered over there.

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b7c

415713-57

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

RECORDED - 78
INDEXED - 78

DEC 4 1952

81

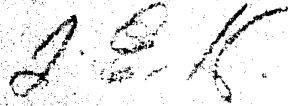
-38

I stated I did not think it would have been courteous to have disregarded McCarthy's wire, so I had given him just the bare facts, namely, when Morgan resigned and the fact that he consequently could not represent the Bureau, but that I had made no comment as to what my views were, and I had been particularly cautious in wording the wire as I anticipated that McCarthy would read it over the air. The Attorney General said when he found out the real facts, he didn't even bother to call [redacted] back. I inquired whether he thought it would be worthwhile for me to call [redacted], since I would not want him to have any misinformation, and the Attorney General stated it was not necessary. The Attorney General stated he thought Ed Morgan had provoked this entire thing. I told the Attorney General that Senator McCarthy had stated on the air last night that Morgan had been in Wisconsin the previous night and had made a speech in which he claimed to represent the views of the FBI, and stated that Senator McCarthy was disloyal, etc. I stated that we had received some telegrams addressed to Morgan at the FBI, congratulating him upon his speech, which must have indicated he did lend the impression he was still with the FBI. I stated I had instructed that the wires be returned to Western Union to be delivered to Morgan's office.

b6
b7C

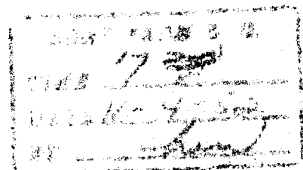
I told the Attorney General that I had sent him copies of the McCarthy wires last night, with a memorandum advising him that our reply had been cleared with Mr. Mullen.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEH:mpd



November 20, 1952

RECORDED - 44

62-96332-39

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear [REDACTED]:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your communication of November 17. Your understanding is quite correct that the FBI does not involve itself in political matters and is nonpartisan.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Edward P. Morgan was appointed a Special Agent of the FBI on March 8, 1940, and voluntarily submitted his resignation on March 15, 1947. Since then Mr. Morgan has had no official connection with the FBI.

b6
b7c

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

LBN:FML

cc: Personnel file former SA E. P. Morgan

cc: Mr. Jones

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Gandy

DUPLICATE YELLOW

56 DEC 1 1952

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
[redacted]November 17, 1952
Ry-
pw 7-1

John Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover;

We just got through with one of the most bitter campaigns in history here in Wisconsin, involving the election of the United States Senator, Joe McCarthy.

I understand the FBI does not take any part in politics, and is a non political organization. We are proud of the work the FBI is doing. On the other hand, it is of my opinion it should be the duty of the FBI to set the people right, when one goes as far as Senator McCarthy has gone.

During the campaign a former aide of yours, Edward P. Morgan came here to Wisconsin, and told some very interesting facts about Senator Mc Carthy, twisting the truth, and etc. After the broadcast by Mr. Morgan, Senator McCarthy came forth, and said it was all lies, that we should not believe Mr. Morgan, as he was kicked out of the FBI.

Now just for my own satisfaction, I would like to know, if it is not against the rules of the F. B. I., if this is true, or if Mr. Morgan had an honorable discharge from the F. B. I.

Very truly yours,
[redacted]

RECORDED - 44

INDEXED - 44

162-96332-39

DEC 15 1952

81

EX-115

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-96-22-40

CHANGED TO

94-37706-76X

 APR 6 1953

Reed

December 16, 1952

Honorable Joseph R. McCarthy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated December 8, 1952, which transmitted a communication that you had recently received in your mail.

This information has been carefully noted and you may be assured that it will receive appropriate attention. It is noted that the identity of the sender of the communication which you forwarded has been removed from the envelope in which it was mailed to you. If you will furnish the name and return address appearing on the envelope which you received, it may be of assistance in any investigation which may be conducted in this matter.

Your courtesy in forwarding this material to me is indeed appreciated.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

WJH:eam

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Incoming from McCarthy received PM 12/12/52.
File reviews made on names mentioned in his
enclosure before answer could be prepared.

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

5 JAN 2 1953

KENNETH MCKELLAR, TENN., CHAIRMAN
CARL HAYDEN, ARIZ.
RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA.
PAT MCCARRAN, NEV.
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, WYO.
DENNIS CHAVEZ, N. MEX.
BURNET R. MAYBANK, S. C.
ALLEN J. ELLENDER, LA.
LISTER HILL, ALA.
HARLEY M. KILGORE, W. VA.
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, ARK.
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, VA.

STYLES BRIDGES, N. I.
HOMER FERGUSON, M.
GUY CORDON, OREG.
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, MASS.
MILTON R. YOUNG, N. DAK.
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, CALIF.
EDWARD J. THYE, MINN.
ZALES N. ECTON, MONT.
JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY, WIS.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

EVERARD H. SMITH, CLERK
THOMAS J. SCOTT, ASST. CLERK

December 8, 1952

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington
D. C.

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing a letter which was recently received in my mail.

I know nothing about the individuals who wrote it and therefore cannot vouch for its authenticity, but thought you might like to have it.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Joe McCarthy
JOE MCCARTHY

McC:lr

B4 R.F.

*12/10/52
Reply to McCarthy
re: memo to Malone
& McCarthy*

RECORDED - 63
EX-112

62-76222-41

19

6/11

DEC 12 1952

EXPEDITE & NOCISE



62-96332-41

11 130PM
1952

FREE G.I.

U.S.Senator Joe McCarthy

Washington

D.C.

REC'D DEC 5 1952

One hundred thousand dollars is being paid to Mr. Flynn for decision from Federal Judge Sidney Huggarman to decide in favor of the union mob not to give testimony to the State crime commission, Flynn had Huggarman appointed to the bench.

This Judge runs a kangaroo court, he has a political appointee sit in his court at all trials. If you can reach this guy, he will sit in the court room along side of the people he is interested in. The judge knows who he favors & decides with this side. Its about time this old method of dealing out decisions are stopped. Talk is about that this judge paid 50,000.00 to Flynn for this job. What respect can any citizen have for the law with this kind of stuff going around.

I hope you fellows dont let this bum decide in favor of the mobs if he does, the game will never stop. They will strengthen their position fold their income will increase to many more millions to their present income which runs into millions.

I am connected with the mob but only have 100.00 weekly job. & I am disgusted with him they side around in Cadillac cars while we barely make a living.

Yours truly Dutch Schultz
us in Charley Millers office on Warren & Washington at New York
supper will be welcomed if we can testify in private.

SOLD TO:

DELIVERED TO:

CUSTOMER'S No.

INVOICE No.

TERMS:

62-96332-41

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

We are not responsible for goods damaged in transit. Our responsibility ceases when we deliver shipments in good order to the Transportation Company. All claims for damages in transit should be made against the common carrier.

61-96-22-42

CHANGED TO

61-96-22-79X

APR 6 1953

12

DIRECTOR, FBI

2/20/53

SAC, BALTIMORE (100-7229)

[REDACTED]
SOURCE OF INFORMATION

52274

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C
b7D

On 2/19/53, [REDACTED]

who is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and who has furnished some information of a reliable nature in the past in connection with Cominfil INNSMA-CIO, volunteered to SA's PATRICK D. TUTHAN and ROBERT McMAHON that he had recently received an invitation from the Honorable Senator JOSEPH McCARTHY to meet Senator McCARTHY at the Carrollton Hotel in Washington, D.C., on Monday night, February 23, 1953.

[REDACTED] advised that he does not know the reason for this meeting but that if he is allowed by his superiors to accept Senator McCARTHY's invitation, he will do so.

Above for information.

PDF:mho

REGISTERED MAIL

DECLASSIFIED BY

5886

4/12/75

GN

100-94322

NOT RECORDED
157 FEB 27 1953

PRIVATE ACTIVITIES
FIELD OFFICES
ROUTING
ATTN (S) OF
DATE 4/21/75

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

COPY:dir

TO : Mr. Tolson
FROM : L. B. Nichols
SUBJECT:

DATE: March 30, 1953

52273

I called Rex Collier and told him that we had a perfect illustration of the impact which an editorial cartoon carries. I then referred to Gib Crockett's cartoon in the Washington Star, Staruday, March 28, 1953. I told Rex that I had had three inquiries this morning growing out of this cartoon; namely, as to whether or not McCarthy got his information which was used to attack Charles Bohlen from the FBI. I told Collier that obviously McCarthy had not gotten his information from the FBI, but that certainly the cartoon does carry a snide implication in that McCarthy is depicted in front of the Director's desk asking if the Director has anything on Lady Astor, and an open file containing the name of Bohlen with papers sticking out of it is just behind the Director.

Rex stated that he was sure no such implication was intended; that as a matter of fact, he knows that Crockett knows, as well as he, Collier, knows that McCarthy does not get anything from the FBI; that he was trying to put across the absurdity that McCarthy could get anything by having McCarthy ask if we had anything on Lady Astor.

I told Rex that he might be correct but that I guess I was not very smart because I could not follow this line of reasoning.

Rex stated that a cartoonist has quite a problem in symbolizing ideas and sometimes they do get in trouble by their deliberate exaggerations. He is certain, however, that Crockett has nothing but a feeling of admiration for the Bureau as this has been evidenced on numerous occasions and conversations with Crockett.

I told him that there were other people who were giving the cartoon an entirely different interpretation, and that perhaps the inquiries we were getting represented left-wing harassment; nevertheless, that made the situation all the more difficult inasmuch as the Star has a billing of being thoroughly American.

Rex stated that they do make mistakes, that perhaps some such implication was conveyed, but that he does not believe it is substantial enough for us to pay much attention to it.

cc - Mr. Jones
LBN:arm

162-
NOT RECORDED
80 APR 30 1953

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

February 10, 1953

The attached letter, with enclosures, was handed to the Director this morning by Mr. Charles M. Metzner, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General. This letter is from Bond, Schoeneck and King, Attorneys at Law representing the newspaper which is being sued by Senator McCarthy for libel.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room ☒ _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Sizoo _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Metzner advised the Director that these attorneys alleged that certain letters concerning [redacted] [redacted] had been turned over to the FBI by Senator McCarthy and that Senator McCarthy had talked to Mr. Ladd concerning the letters and had been told by Mr. Ladd that the letters could not be returned to Senator McCarthy. Other letters concerning [redacted] were apparently made available to these attorneys by Senator McCarthy.

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These attorneys now claim that they should be entitled to the letters which were made available to the FBI, according to McCarthy, and which we had refused to return to McCarthy. They would like to secure these letters either on a subpoena duces tecum served on the Bureau or as an alternate that we would return these letters to Senator McCarthy and that Senator McCarthy would then be subpoenaed.

NOT RECORDED
135 MAR 5 1953

ORIGINAL FILED IN

The Director desires that this matter be looked into immediately and that a memorandum be prepared to Mr. Metzner setting forth the facts in the matter completely and it should be pointed out whether or not such letters are available in the Bureau.

Attachment
PC Harris

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 24
Page 11 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 12 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 13 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 14 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 15 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 16 ~ Referral/Consult
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Page 25 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 26 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 29 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 30 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 31 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 32 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 50 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 58 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 131 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 132 ~ Referral/Direct